

FBI Agents Capture '85 Hijack Suspect In Mediterranean

WASHINGTON — A Lebanese man sought in the 1985 hijacking of a Jordanian airliner in Beirut was seized in the Mediterranean Sea by FBI agents, the Justice Department announced Thursday.

Department officials said that Fawaz Younis, accused of having been the mastermind of the hijacking, was arrested Sunday aboard a boat in international waters.

Mr. Younis, described as a Shiite Moslem, was placed aboard a U.S. aircraft carrier and was then flown to Washington on Thursday, where he was charged with hostage taking, conspiracy and destruction of an aircraft.

Kiosk

Accord Reached At Ford in U.S.

DEARBORN, Michigan (UPI) — Negotiators for Ford Motor Co. and the United Auto Workers agreed Thursday to a three-year contract giving greater job protection and pay increases to 104,000 U.S. autoworkers, the union said.

The contract must be approved by leaders and members of local unions before going into effect.

In Toronto, Chrysler Corp. and union negotiators agreed on a new contract, which would send some of the company's 10,000 striking Canadian employees back to work by the weekend and avert more layoffs at U.S. plants. Two thousand U.S. workers were laid off Monday.



David Puttnam is resigning as Columbia Pictures chairman. Page 13.

GENERAL NEWS

■ A South African panel recommended reforms in apartheid housing laws. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Peru will repay part of its bank debt with iron, copper and other commodities. Page 11.

Dow close: DOWN 2.29

The dollar in New York:

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1.8165 1.647 143.40 6.0555



SEA OF HANDS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France is greeted on his arrival Thursday for a brief visit to Nooum, the capital of the French territory of New Caledonia, which voted overwhelmingly Sunday to maintain its links to France. Mr. Chirac urged reconciliation between the native separatists and the Europeans. Page 5.

Aquino Dismisses Her 2 Closest Cabinet Aides

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service

MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino on Thursday dismissed her two closest aides from the cabinet. The move was seen as a major concession to her political critics and to the military after the coup attempt last month.

The dropping of the two aides — Joker Arroyo as executive secretary and Todorico Locsin as special counsel — apparently marked the completion of a government overhaul intended to revive Mrs. Aquino's political fortunes and to

rescue her presidency from a sense of drift.

Both Mr. Arroyo and Mr. Locsin were close to Mrs. Aquino, but they had become major irritants to military officials as well as business and political leaders. Diplomats and political analysts said the two aides had to go if Mrs. Aquino hoped to reverse what is apparently

the erosion of public confidence in her government.

The dismissal of left-leaning members of the government was also among the demands of Colonel Gregorio Honasan, leader of the coup attempt Aug. 28, who is still at large. The view that leftists in government should be removed has gained wide support through the armed forces, according to recent surveys and soundings in military camps.

Mr. Aquino said in a speech Thursday that Mr. Locsin would remain as a consultant.

U.S., Soviet Agree On New Arms Talks Limits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union said Thursday that they had reached an agreement to begin full-scale negotiations on nuclear testing before Dec. 1.

The announcement was made jointly by the U.S. State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, and the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov.

There have been no full-scale negotiations on nuclear testing between the United States and the Soviet Union since 1980.

The agreement was reached in three days of talks between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze. The talks were unexpectedly extended through Thursday night as they also tried to reach an accord abolishing intermediate-range nuclear forces.

The meeting between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze had been scheduled to end by early Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Redman refused to give any details of talks but said: "We're moving ahead across the full range of issues."

Mr. Gerasimov said: "History is in the making. We must wait a little bit."

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said: "Progress is being made but it's too close to the end to predict."

In Philadelphia, where he arrived to celebrate the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, President Ronald Reagan was asked if Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze had reached agreement on abolishing medium-range missiles.

"I'm waiting to hear," he replied.

In Moscow, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Boris Pyndyash, said the talks in Washington had been "businesslike and constructive," and were "coming to a successful close."

In a press briefing, Mr. Pyndyash said that Mikhail S. Gorbachev's positive assessment of the chances for a U.S.-Soviet arms accord this year, laid out Thursday in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, took into account the results of the Shultz-Shevardnadze meetings so far.

In the Pravda article, Mr. Gorbachev said he expected a treaty to eliminate medium- and short-range missiles to be completed by the end of this year.

Both sides agree that a new U.S.-Soviet summit meeting should be held only if final agreement is reached.

See ARMS, Page 2

Senate Limits SDI Tests

Aims to Ensure U.S. Compliance With ABM Pact

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate embarked on a collision course with President Ronald Reagan over arms control Thursday as it voted to approve a Democratic-sponsored move to restrict testing of the administration's space-based Strategic Defense Initiative.

The 58-38 vote was the Senate's boldest challenge so far to Mr. Reagan on arms-control policy, with eight Republicans joining nearly all the Democrats just as Secretary of State George P. Shultz was trying to put the final details on an intermediate nuclear force agreement with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

But the Democrats fell far short of the two-thirds vote they would need to override the veto that Mr. Reagan has promised if Congress gives final approval to the proposal as part of a defense authorization bill for next year.

Democrats conceded that Mr. Reagan could probably sustain the victory but warned that he faced more trouble if he persisted in his position, including complications for future arms agreements and the possibility of deep new cutbacks in proposed spending for SDI research.

The administration was "shooting itself in both feet," warned the Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, who led the fight for the testing constraints.

The House of Representatives approved similar testing curbs last May as part of its defense bill, along with several other arms restrictions that are expected to come before the Senate as it continues consideration of its \$303 billion defense measure for fiscal 1988.

The Senate's SDI proposal, drafted jointly by the conservative Mr. Nunn and the more liberal Carl Levin, a Michigan Democrat, would require congressional approval before the administration could reinterpret the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty to allow expanded testing and development of SDI.

Administration backers in the Senate mounted a four-month filibuster to block the defense bill so long as it included the testing curbs, contending that Democrats were impeding progress on SDI by insisting on a narrow interpretation that could bar critical tests.

But Democrats held firm, contending that the White House was trading on the Senate's constitutional turf by trying to reinterpret the treaty without congressional approval to allow tests barred under the traditional, narrow reading of the ABM pact.

When the Democrats picked up the 60 votes necessary to shut off debate last week, the Republicans abandoned their filibuster and allowed a vote, timing it to coincide with the U.S.-Soviet talks and arguing that the Democrats were handing the Soviets a victory that they could not win on their own.

"What a slap in the face of our negotiators!" said Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana. "We ought to be ashamed of ourselves."

But the argument against undercutting the president during negotiations, which was persuasive in forcing the Democrats to back off during earlier showdowns — including one last year on the eve of the Gorbachev-Reagan summit meeting in Iceland — did not appear to work this time.



Joseph R. Biden Jr. at his news conference Thursday.

Biden Admits 1965 Plagiarism

But He Says Questions About His Speeches Are 'Ludicrous'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Joseph R. Biden Jr., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, conceded Thursday that he committed plagiarism in his first year of law school.

However, Mr. Biden denied a "frankly ludicrous" controversy over his failure to credit others for parts of his campaign speeches.

The Delaware senator called a news conference to say that he did not intentionally use the words of others, such as the British Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock, without crediting them in campaign speeches in the last few months.

He released his law school re-

ports, saying that "I did something very stupid 23 years ago" but that he had expunged the wrong by re-taking the course.

Mr. Biden admitted several mistakes in failing to credit others for parts of his rhetoric in recent speeches, but said he did not think it was "purely coincidental" that the accusations against him surfaced this week just as he opened confirmation hearings on the nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Biden said that he did not know who had been spreading information about the sources of his rhetoric but that he had heard it might be Democratic or Republican opponents.

He said he did not know that part of a speech in California in February quoted Robert F. Kennedy without credit. "It was my mistake," he said, but added that he did not write the speech. He said he had written most of the others in question.

He said he would continue to use rhetoric from Mr. Kinnock. He was criticized for closely paraphrasing Kinnock statements without attribution. A dispute over where he got the phrases was just "a matter of extra embarrassment," he said.

"You all will be the judge," Mr. Biden said. "The American people will judge. I think it's much ado about nothing. In the marketplace of ideas in the political realm, the notion that for every thought or idea you have to go back and find and attribute to someone is frankly ludicrous."

He said the accusations against him would have no effect on his campaign for the presidency.

"I'm in this race to stay," he said.

Mr. Biden, a passionate orator, entered the Democratic presidential race in June. He cast himself as the candidate who understands the aspirations of Americans from the post-World War II baby boom and as a political leader who understands the anxieties and aspirations of the middle class.

Although he has gained considerable ground in the polls in Iowa, where the first caucuses will be held early next year, he has not succeeded.

See BIDEN, Page 2

In U.S., a Day of Festivities for Constitution



The Colonial Williamsburg Fife and Drum Corps marched past Independence Hall in Philadelphia during a parade Thursday marking the bicentennial of the Constitution.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — President Ronald Reagan helped a festive but rain-drenched Philadelphia celebrate on Thursday the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution by hailing the document as a "safeguard of liberty."

Standing outside Independence Hall, the red-brick building where the Constitution was signed Sept. 17, 1787, Mr. Reagan acclaimed its framing as a milestone "that would profoundly and forever alter not just these United States but the world."

He called the Constitution "the single greatest work of government the world has ever seen."

As the country entered its third century, Mr. Reagan said, the Constitution's continuing goal is "the preservation and extension of the sacred fire of human liberty."

"That is America's solemn duty," he said.

Mr. Reagan's nationally televised address coincided with the beginning of a six-hour parade in Philadelphia featuring 30 floats, more than 20,000 marchers, including descendants of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison and the 36 other signers of the Constitution, and 1,500 white doves fluttering skyward.

The "We the People 200" parade included a re-creation of the "Grand Federal Procession," which was held in 1788 after the Constitution was ratified by the 13 original states.

A four-day picnic along the Delaware River also began Thursday. About a million people are expected to consume 250,000 hot dogs, 50,000 hamburgers, 144,000 slices of pizza, 400,000 buckets of popcorn, 25,000 soft pretzels, 500,000 scoops of ice cream, 10,000 cotton candy cones, 25,000 pieces of Penn-

See FETE, Page 2

KAL 007 Brings Reform to Soviet Skies

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

KHABAROVSK, U.S.S.R. — Nelly Sovenko works at a small communications console in the regional air traffic control center in this far eastern city. With the touch of a button, she can instantly open telephone communications with air traffic controllers in Tokyo and Anchorage, Alaska.

Her job is to make sure there is never a repeat of the flight of KAL 007, the Korean commercial airliner that strayed into Soviet air space four years ago and was shot down by a Soviet interceptor, killing 269 people.

Along with dozens of technicians and millions of dollars worth of equipment, Miss Sovenko is part of a new air traffic control system operated by the United States, the Soviet Union, and Japan to deal with civilian aviation emergencies over the North Pacific.

Created after the Korean Air Lines disaster, and officially endorsed by the three governments in a 1985 accord, the system went into operation a year ago. It provides for a range of Soviet assistance for aircraft in distress, including navigational guidance, the use of Russian airfields for emergency landings, and help with search-and-rescue missions if there is a crash.

At the request of an American reporter, the authorities arranged a visit — the first by a Westerner — to the Khabarovsk district air traffic control center, one of three Soviet centers linked to the system.

The willingness to discuss Soviet flight-tracking operations in the Far East, a highly sensitive military region for Moscow, appeared to reflect Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policies of increased openness. The visit took place several days after a delegation of U.S. congressmen were taken to a radar installation in Siberia that American officials have said violates the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

Miss Sovenko and the other Russians who monitor the radar screens and batteries of electronic equipment in the dimly lit control center maintain a 24-hour-a-day vigil waiting for the moment when another Western airliner develops trouble over the remote reaches of the North Pacific.

"How do you read me?" Miss Sovenko asked as she tested the line.

"We read you fine, over," answered a Japanese air traffic controller.

Soviet officials said that there had been no incidents since the joint system went into operation in August 1986.

Before the system was established, the Soviet Union had no formal responsibility for civilian air traffic over the northern Pacific, and there was no dedicated communications link between Soviet air traffic controllers and their counterparts in Alaska and Japan. As a result, Western airlines flying the North Pacific route traversed a large area where they were beyond the range of either Alaskan or Japanese radar coverage and could not count on Soviet assistance.

The air traffic control center, on the seventh floor of a modern office building and control tower at Khabarovsk Airport, would play the key Soviet role in responding to an airliner that develops mechanical or navigational problems, according to Vladimir I. Pelepenko, the chief civil aviation official in the Soviet Far East.

Under the agreement, Soviet air controllers do not assist with routine flights over the North Pacific.

Although Mr. Pelepenko did not talk directly about Soviet air defense operations — he spoke only of "other government agencies which I am not authorized to discuss" — it was clear from his comments that the military has agreed to share information with civilian

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Iran Pledges Retaliation For Iraqi Air Attacks

DUBAI — Iraqi planes attacked Iranian oil targets and factories Thursday and Tehran warned that it would retaliate within hours.

Iraq said dozens of its aircraft hit two oilfields in southwest Iran and two factories producing military equipment near the central city of Isfahan.

It also said that the Iraqi Air Force had attacked a ship off the Iranian coast in the northern Gulf, its second strike on shipping in two days.

Iran has yet to strike back after Iraq's decision to resume the war after an informal lull in fighting during a peace mission to Tehran and Baghdad by Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

But after the raids on the oilfields and the factories, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency said Tehran would retaliate within hours. It said Iranian artillery would bombard Iraqi industrial and military centers and warned Iraqis to evacuate nearby areas.

An Iraqi military communiqué Thursday said Iraq would continue destroying economic facilities financing Iran's war effort.

"The Iraqi Air Force will also destroy the arteries of Iran's oil routes, which Tehran uses to prolong the war and continue the aggression against our homeland," it added.

Shipping sources could not immediately confirm Baghdad's announcement that its air force had attacked ships Wednesday and Thursday.

Tehran said workers were killed in Thursday's raids on the factories at Isfahan and at Ahvaz in the border province of Khuzestan.

Separately, the United Arab Emirates newspaper Al-Khaleej reported that Iran had told Mr. Pérez de Cuellar that it was ready to accept a temporary cease-fire pending the outcome of an international inquiry into the origins of the war.

In a report from New York, the newspaper quoted informed sources at the United Nations as saying that the new Iranian position was revealed in a report to the Security Council by the secretary-general on his return from Tehran and Baghdad.

Al-Khaleej quoted him as saying that Iran had told him it would accept a temporary cease-fire as a first step while an international panel began work to identify the party to blame for starting the war.

It said the report also outlined a nine-point peace plan, including means to set a timetable for cessation of hostilities.

Iran has not accepted a July 20 Security Council resolution demanding a cease-fire in the seven-year war because it does not brand Iraq as the aggressor in the conflict.

Iran says Iraq started the war and insists that Tehran accept the resolution in its entirety.

ARMS:

Talks Extended

(Continued from Page 1)

reached on banning U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles.

Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan last met in October 1986 in Iceland. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

Carrington Comments

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization secretary-general, Lord Carrington, said Thursday that a U.S.-Soviet agreement to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles would "change the landscape of European security," but that the U.S. commitment to Western Europe would survive, The Associated Press reported from London.

Lord Carrington warned of the possible "temporary vulnerability" of Western Europe while the two big powers withdrew their missiles.

An intermediate nuclear force agreement "will change the landscape of European security quite considerably, perhaps as profoundly as any development in a generation," Lord Carrington told the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

However, he said he believed that the U.S. commitment of weapons and 326,000 troops to Western Europe would continue after the departure of the missiles.

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SMILING ENCOUNTER — Clint Eastwood, the actor, greets Pope John Paul II on his arrival at Monterey Airport on Thursday. Mr. Eastwood, who is mayor of Carmel, California, was among a group of local mayors who met the pope. In a speech, the pope defended the rights of migrant farm workers and he urged respect for their just claims.

U.K. Test 'Fingerprints' Immigrants' Genes

By Robin Herman
Special to the Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Home Office has begun testing a genetic "fingerprinting" technique, based on family blood ties, on foreigners applying for immigration. The test, which is said to be definitive, has been used in 40 cases in which applicants from Bangladesh, India or Pakistan claimed to be children of people living in Britain.

The families, all volunteers, provided blood samples whose DNA genetic material was analyzed using a highlighting technique developed by a British scientist. Half the highlighted material is inherited from each parent.

According to the Home Office, if

a secure system can be established for monitoring the taking of samples abroad and their transportation, the genetic fingerprinting test will be used on a wider basis.

The DNA test already has been used by the British courts to resolve paternity disputes and, in one case, to free a man accused of murder and rape. It also has been used to prove the pedigree of a dog.

"In immigration case work, among the most contentious issues is the relationship of children to parents," said Brian Willis, a Home Office spokesman. From the Indian subcontinent, from which the greatest demand for settlement in Britain comes, he said, "It's not always easy" to have reliable documentation.

The primary attraction of the DNA test, Mr. Willis said, "is the degree of certainty" it offers.

In 1986, 6,100 children applied for immediate settlement from the Indian subcontinent to Britain.

Allec Jeffreys, a professor of genetics at Leicester University, developed the genetic fingerprinting technique about three years ago.

"The idea," he said, "was to develop much better genetic markers useful in tracking down genes involved in inherited disease and for studying changes in the genetic code in cancer."

But other uses of the technique became obvious quickly, he added. DNA is extracted from a sample of blood, hair root, semen or tissue,

he said, and is then subjected to a technique that highlights those bits of the material that vary from one person to another. The result, he said, "is a pattern on an X-ray film that looks like a series of bands or stripes, like the bar code you get on supermarket goods."

"That pattern varies colossally from one person to the next," Mr. Jeffreys said.

The pilot program is being conducted for the British government by Cellmark Diagnostics, a subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries, which has marketed the test commercially. The test costs £105 (\$172) per person, but the British government is covering the expense for the pilot program.

Mr. Oosthuizen said that once the recommendations were approved by the government, they could go into effect within six months.

The proposals provide two ways in which blacks, those of mixed race and Indians could move out of their designated residential areas into other communities.

An individual black, for example, could apply for what in effect would be a zoning variance to move into a community designated for whites only.

This request for a "content use" exception would be advertised, and the same procedure used in zoning variances would be used, including petitions, the hearing of the views of the residents and, in some cases, referendums.

Based on the consensus of the community, the local government would decide whether to grant permission.

Similarly, existing segregated communities could seek to change their status to an "open" area through the consensus procedure, and the developers of new housing projects could seek open status, subject to review and possible veto by the provincial administration.

Panel in South Africa Proposes Reforms in Racial Housing Laws

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — A presidential commission, recommending significant but cautious reforms of apartheid laws that rigidly segregate South Africa's residential areas, proposed Thursday that communities be given the option of opening themselves to all races if there is a consensus to do so.

The recommendations, prepared over three years by a constitutional committee of the advisory President's Council, provide numerous doors that could still be shut on blacks seeking to move into white areas, virtually guaranteeing that most of South Africa will remain racially segregated.

But if approved by the government and Parliament, the proposed changes to the 1953 Group Areas Act would remove statutory barriers to housing integration and make possible nonracial voting on the local level and even integrated schools if mixed communities wanted it.

The commission acknowledged that the practical effect of the proposed reforms would probably be to open up affluent, all-white suburbs to those nonwhites who could

afford them, while lower-income, blue collar communities would be likely to exercise the option to remain racially segregated.

The proposals would also integrate all business districts in South Africa and scrap the 34-year-old apartheid law that designates segregated facilities, such as beaches, on a nationwide basis.

However, local governments and the owners of privately owned public facilities would be allowed to discriminate by race.

Initial reaction by leaders of South Africa's nonwhite majority was critical, and it was accompanied by demands that the Group Areas Act be thrown out in its entirety.

Only one of the four nonwhites on the 17-member constitutional committee, T.L. Goudan, an Indian, signed the report, and that was with the notation that he opposed the principle of the Group Areas Act but believed that the recommendations would lead to its repeal.

The chairman of the committee, Andries Botha, said at a news conference that the underlying principle of the proposals was that no community should be integrated against the will of its residents. But at the same time, he said, neighborhoods that want to change their character through integration should not be barred from doing so.

"Why should you force a situation on any people that they do not want?" Mr. Oosthuizen asked. "You need to have an appreciation for a historic situation that has developed over the centuries. By totally uprooting this immediately, I think you're looking for trouble and insecurity."

The government of President Pieter W. Botha, who has repeatedly declared his support for segregated communities and schools as guarantees for preserving cultural values, said that it would not react to the recommendations before studying them thoroughly.

But a statement released by the state Bureau for Information on behalf of the president's office said that the Group Areas Act, like any other law, was subject to possible amendment, and that while the government stood behind the principle that group rights must be protected, "it must also be possible to make provision for those who prefer a different lifestyle."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Gadhafi Calls on Chad to Cede Aozou

BEIRUT (Combined Dispatches) — Moammar Gadhafi, claiming that Libya's war in Chad is over, has pledged never again to interfere in Chad's affairs if Najmeha accepts the Libyan claim to the disputed Aozou border strip.

"The war between the great Jamahiriya and Chad is over after the expulsion of the mercenaries from Aozou and their annihilation in the Sarra," the Libyan press agency JANA, monitored in Beirut, quoted Colonel Gadhafi as saying on Wednesday.

The Chadian ambassador to France called Colonel Gadhafi's statement a "flagrant manifestation of dishonesty." Ambassador Ahmed Allammi said: "By these words, Gadhafi wants to impose on Africa and the international community his policy of fait accompli, of annexation and of expansion into Chad." (Reuters, AP)

Students, Police Clash in South Korea

SEOUL (AP) — Riot police battled hundreds of students here Thursday and stormed a university in Kwangju to disperse thousands of students during anti-government demonstrations on campuses throughout South Korea.

The protests came exactly a year before the summer Olympic Games are scheduled to begin in Seoul. The police said Thursday that they would begin a major crackdown on radicals. An 11-year-old girl was seriously injured in a clash between students and police in Songnam, near Seoul, but no official figures on arrests or injuries were available.

Students have vowed to continue anti-government protests to topple the government, which they said reneged on its earlier promise for democratic reform by renewing a crackdown on dissidents. President Chun Doo Hwan agreed to sweeping political changes, including a new constitution and direct presidential elections, after weeks of widespread anti-government protests in June.

Austria May Withdraw Envoy to Israel

VIENNA (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Alois Mock, accusing President Kurt Waldheim's critics of reviving demons of the past, threatened Thursday to withdraw Austria's ambassador to Israel.

Mr. Mock spoke two days after the general secretary of the Israeli Labor Party told Chancellor Franz Vranitzky that Israel would not send an ambassador to Austria as long as Mr. Waldheim was president.

Israel withdrew its ambassador, Michael Eliazar, in June 1986 after the election of Mr. Waldheim, who was accused of involvement in war crimes while in the German army during World War II. Mr. Waldheim denies the charges. Mr. Mock said at a news conference that, because diplomatic relations should be carried out on the principle of reciprocity, the Austrian ambassador could be withdrawn if Israel had not sent an ambassador to Vienna within six months.

Israel Holds Palestinians in West Bank

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israeli troops arrested 12 Palestinians in the occupied West Bank to prevent disturbances Thursday, the fifth anniversary of massacres at the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps in Beirut, military sources said.

Arab store owners in Jerusalem and Ramallah planned to close to commemorate the murders of hundreds of Palestinians in 1982 by Lebanese Christian militiamen while Israeli troops surrounded the camps.

Three West Bank Palestinians were ordered held without trial for six months on suspicion of acting for Palestinian guerrilla groups, the military sources said Wednesday. Nine Palestinians from Jenin, in the West Bank, were ordered held for nine days on suspicion of organizing disturbances.

Thousands Protest Le Pen in Paris

PARIS (Reuters) — Several thousand people gathered Thursday near the French National Assembly to protest against the rightist leader Jean-Marie Le Pen for describing Nazi gas chambers as a "minor point" of history.

The protesters, who included leftist and center-right politicians, listened to speeches and chanted slogans condemning Mr. Le Pen. The police said 4,000 people participated in the demonstration, which was organized by the Union of Jewish Students.

Mr. Le Pen, who is a candidate for presidential elections in March, is the leader of the extreme right National Front party and a member of the National Assembly. He provoked an uproar with comments in a radio interview Sunday calling gas chambers where millions of Jews died "a minor point in the history of the Second World War."

Sihanouk Agrees to Meet 7 Leaders

BANGKOK (UPI) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian resistance leader, agreed to meet leaders of the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh and two guerrilla groups to settle the Cambodian conflict, a letter from the prince said Thursday.

No date or place for the talks was given, but if the meeting goes ahead it would be the first time the four Cambodian factions discuss the conflict that has torn Cambodia since the 1978 Vietnamese invasion. A truce of the prince's letter Sept. 9 said he accepted an invitation from seven senior Cambodian "personalities," including a former prime minister, to join talks with the leaders of the factions fighting in Cambodia.

A spokesman for the prince said the invitation also was sent to Heng Samrin and Hun Sen, president and prime minister of the Phnom Penh government, Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge, and former prime minister Son Sann, head of a non-Communist resistance group. The largest group in the resistance, the Khmer Rouge, has previously rejected proposals for peace talks.

For the Record

All but one of 48 workers inside a three-story office building under construction were killed Monday in the southern Chinese province of Hunan when the structure collapsed, state-run China Central Television said Thursday. The report called it the worst construction accident in China's history. (UPI)

TRAVEL UPDATE

British Air-Traffic Computer Fails

LONDON (AP) — Four jetliners bound for Heathrow Airport in London were temporarily diverted to the Continent, and other flights to British airports were delayed during a three-and-a-half-hour breakdown in Britain's main air-traffic control computer Thursday.

Air-traffic controllers had to write details of flights by hand, instead of having them electronically prepared by computer, said a spokesman for BAA PLC, which operates Heathrow and six other British airports.

The problem occurred in the software of the main computer at the West Drayton air-traffic control center, which is responsible for the six lanes over England and Wales, a spokesman for the Civil Aviation Authority said. The cause of the failure was still under investigation.

The Saint Gotthard route, Switzerland's main north-south road link, is to reopen Friday for cars, buses and trucks weighing less than 16 tons, it was announced Thursday. It had been closed to traffic for three weeks after heavy rain and floods blocked some stretches. (AP)

MANILA: Aquino Drops Her 2 Closest Cabinet Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

conservative businessmen, and old-style machine politicians.

Mrs. Aquino said Mr. Arroyo was leaving his position as executive secretary "in the hope that this would bring peace and quiet to the government."

The removal of Mr. Arroyo was widely praised by political officials and business leaders. "For most members of congress, this is welcome news," said Representative Antonio Cuenco, the House speaker pro tem. "He has been perceived to be one of those factors causing disunity in the cabinet."

General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, played down the role of military pressure in prompting Mr. Arroyo's ouster.

"I would like to think that the president made these recent decisions, to remove some and appoint some, not because the military said so in a survey but because she needs to have a good team," he said in a nationally broadcast interview.

Still, it was far from certain Thursday that removing Mr. Ar-

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Bork Retracts Previous Views On Free Speech and Sex Bias

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Judge Robert H. Bork has backed away from previous positions on key aspects of free speech and women's rights, insisting that he is not the extremist portrayed by opponents of his confirmation to the Supreme Court.

In testimony Wednesday, the second day of his confirmation hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Judge Bork said for the first time that he now approves of at least one Supreme Court decision he previously criticized: a 1968 ruling that protects some speech

advocating unlawful or violent action.

He also suggested for the first time that, under his interpretation, the U.S. Constitution's guarantee of equal protection might bar some forms of governmental sex discrimination.

In the past he has said repeatedly that this clause prohibits only racial, ethnic, and religious discrimination but not sexual discrimination.

While Judge Bork's testimony Wednesday, delivered in a relaxed, often genial tone, appeared to be aimed at reassuring senators who

worry that he is a conservative ideologue, his disavowal of previous positions provoked skeptical responses from Senator Howell Heflin, an Alabama Democrat who is one of the crucial undecided members of the committee, and two other undecided senators.

"You've gone through a lot of changing ideas," Mr. Heflin said. "I wish I was a psychiatrist rather than a lawyer and member of this committee to try and figure out what you would do if you got on the Supreme Court."

The senator wondered aloud, in a joking tone, whether Judge Bork changed his views "only when a carrot is dangled before your eyes."

"I can assure you that's not the way I operate," Judge Bork replied.

While Mr. Heflin was often joking, the other two senators were not. Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, and Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, challenged past statements by Judge Bork that in their view construed certain constitutional rights too narrowly.

Mr. Specter expressed particular concern about his views on free speech and privacy, while Mr. DeConcini spoke about his views on civil rights, women's rights and privacy.

On Thursday, Mr. DeConcini said he was not yet satisfied that Judge Bork deserved to be confirmed. The Associated Press reported. He said he was "still not clear" on the rationale that Judge Bork would rely on in deciding sex-discrimination cases, as opposed to race discrimination.

[Judge Bork testified Thursday that women's rights would be "protected as adequately as they are now" if he were to join the high court.]

[He testified when Senator Edward Brooke, Democrat of Massachusetts, accused him of being an advocate of unilateral presidential power in constitutional disputes with Congress, "I think those are most unfair characterizations of my views," he said.]

In his testimony Wednesday, the jurist firmly rejected suggestions by some senators that his record seemed to reflect insensitivity to the concerns of women, blacks and other victims of discrimination.

"It is a good civil rights record," he said, stressing his rulings in favor of many civil rights suits in five years as a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit and his moderate record on civil rights as U.S. solicitor general from 1973 to 1977.

His decisions showed, he said, that "I simply don't have a narrow view of the First Amendment's protections of speech and press."

Judge Bork also stressed that some respected "mainstream" Supreme Court justices, including John Marshall Harlan and Potter Stewart, had dissented from many of the decisions he has criticized that expanded individual rights.

Judge Bork's responses to a grueling, daylong battery of hostile and friendly questions were direct, patient, closely reasoned, highly nuanced and sometimes humorous as he described the evolution of his views from socialism to libertarianism to the present complex mix of "judicial restraint" and vigorous enforcement of certain specific constitutional rights.

The nominees asked members of the committee to judge him not by what he called his "speculative" writings as a law professor but by his behavior as a practicing lawyer, solicitor general and appellate judge.

In those roles, he said, "I have not been extreme in any way."

He also said that there were "a few other things I have grown out of," a reference to legal views he has abandoned.

Sometimes on the defensive, he said he is not a racist, which no senator has accused him of being, and denied a report in Time magazine that he is a religious agnostic.

Some Republican senators, including Charles E. Grassley of Iowa and Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, praised the nominee for his willingness to describe his intellectual evolution and to set forth his current views on issues in unusual detail.



Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. greets Judge Robert H. Bork before hearings Thursday.

Managua May Reopen a Daily

Sandinists Also Called Ready to Talk to Rebel Officers

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — A top Sandinista official says that the Nicaraguan government is likely to reopen La Prensa, the opposition daily, without censorship and that it is willing to talk with rebel field commanders to discuss details of a cease-fire to begin Nov. 7.

Meeting Wednesday with foreign reporters, Commander Luis Carrion Cruz, the deputy interior minister, added his comments to those of other Sandinista leaders who recently reaffirmed their commitment to comply with a peace plan signed in Guatemala on Aug. 7 by the five Central American presidents.

Nicaragua's President, Daniel Ortega Saverio, in an address Tuesday to the Central American ambassadors in Managua, said his government would meet the terms of the accord even if Washington

granted new military aid to the rebels, known as contras.

Renewed aid, he said, "would certainly be an obstacle to peace."

"But we are determined to confront the U.S. government's aggression against Central America by strengthening the unity among the region's nations," he said, "so in the end the United States will be left isolated."

The Guatemala accord calls for full democratic liberties and a general amnesty leading to a cease-fire and eventual end to guerrilla warfare in all five countries. All measures go into effect simultaneously in Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala and El Salvador on Nov. 7.

To comply, the Sandinista government must ease political restrictions it has been reluctant to loosen in the past, and leaders of neighboring nations have expressed doubt that Nicaragua will meet the

requirements. The Reagan administration has also questioned the plan and is pressing for \$270 million in new aid for the contras.

Mr. Carrion, a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, is one of nine men who head the ruling Sandinista party and in practice run the government. The interior ministry is in charge of internal political intelligence in Nicaragua.

Although reluctant to announce a timetable, Mr. Carrion said the reopening of La Prensa was a measure the government could take before Nov. 7 to create a "constructive climate" for the accords.

La Prensa, after publishing for four years under Interior Ministry censorship, was closed on June 26, 1986, hours after the House of Representatives approved \$100 million in aid for the contras.

Mr. Carrion added: "The political effect of reopening La Prensa under censorship would be weak. So I think it would come out uncensored."

The commander repeated the Sandinista refusal to hold any talks with contra leaders. He said the government would declare a cease-fire on its own.

But Mr. Carrion said the government was prepared to seek "a form of communication" with middle-ranking contra field commanders inside Nicaragua to work out "the practical problems" of the halt in hostilities.

Leaders of the Nicaraguan Resistance, the contra alliance, have said they are willing to talk with the government. But the Guatemala plan does not call for direct talks between governments and armed rebels and leaves ambiguous how the cease-fire should be reached.

[A spokesman for the contras, Bosco Matamoros, dismissed Mr. Carrion's announcement as "a very clear effort to divide and conquer." The New York Times reported from Managua.]

"They want to show a flexibility that is not there and to depict us as a force that has no command and control cohesiveness," Mr. Matamoros said in a telephone interview from Honduras.

Mr. Carrion rejected demands by human rights groups for the release of all political prisoners. About 2,200 prisoners who formerly served in the National Guard of the former dictator, General Anastasio Somoza, would not be eligible for pardon, he said.

Mr. Carrion said the Interior Ministry would not make any changes in its methods of policing internal political activity. Nicaragua's opposition parties, weakened and badly divided, say they are constantly harassed and infiltrated by the ministry's security agents.

Department officials said Mr. Carrion was frequently on the losing side of internal policy disputes.

U.S. House Leaders Agree On Plan to Send Contras Nonmilitary Assistance

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Democratic and Republican leaders in the U.S. House of Representatives have worked out an agreement to continue nonmilitary aid for the Nicaraguan rebels on a temporary basis, the Speaker of the House, Jim Wright of Texas, said Thursday.

Under the compromise between Mr. Wright and the Republican leader in the House, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House will consider approving nonmilitary aid for the rebels for a 40-day period beginning Oct. 1.

Mr. Michel had initially proposed providing the rebels, who are known as contras, with aid that could be used for both military and nonmilitary purposes. The White House was quick to announce its support for this plan, which would have provided about \$9 million for the contras.

But after Mr. Wright objected and warned that the plan would be defeated, the two worked on a compromise, which would give the contras about a third of that for the 40-day period. The amount, which was still being discussed, would probably be \$2.5 million to \$4 million.

The Republican effort to provide new aid for the contras is the latest episode in the battle between the Reagan administration and Democrats in Congress over the issue of whether to provide new aid for the contras while five Central American countries — Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala — are negotiating over how to put a peace plan for the region into effect.

Last year, Congress approved \$100 million in military and nonmilitary aid for the rebels, but the authority to spend that money expires at the end of this month, when the current fiscal year ends. President Ronald Reagan has said he will ask Congress for \$270 million in aid for the contras for the next 18 months, but administration officials have not specified when they would submit that request.

Mr. Michel's original proposal was to include an amendment in a resolution, to be voted on in the next several days, that provides for all government programs to continue to be temporarily financed after Sept. 30. He sought to have the contra program financed at the same level as it is now — about \$9 million for 40 days.

But Mr. Wright has taken a strong position that there should be no consideration of military aid while the five Central American nations continue to work out details of a peace accord approved by their leaders last month.

Under the plan, signed in Guatemala City, there would be a cease-fire between insurgent forces and government troops throughout the region on Nov. 7. The plan also requires a simultaneous cessation of outside aid to insurgent groups.

The compromise being worked out would be a significant step, according to House leaders, because it would allow the contra program to continue while the peace process is under way.

Also, these diplomats say the Honduras government has made no move to expel the contras. Instead, they say, Honduras is following the Reagan administration's line on the peace plan because of its economic dependence on the United States — Honduras received \$260 million in economic and military aid this year. Although El Salvador receives far more U.S. aid, Honduras is the poorest country in the region and its needs are acute.

Last year, Costa Rican officials accused the Reagan administration of holding up aid to their country after Oscar Arias Sanchez, shortly after he was elected president, expressed his desire to prevent the contras from using Costa Rica as a sanctuary and opposed the administration's \$100 million aid package to the rebels.

In response to the criticism from other Central American diplomats, the Honduras foreign minister, Carlos Lopez Arellano, said that U.S. pressure on Honduras was "a myth" and that the criticism was unjustified.

"If the United States had pressured us, we wouldn't have signed" the peace accord, he said. "We will comply. The only obligation for Honduras is to impede the use of our territory by insurgent groups, and we are ready to do that."

Honduran officials, as well as the military and the political opposition, are concerned that a cutoff in U.S. aid to the contras will leave Honduras with an unemployed, U.S.-trained army in its territory.

When covert U.S. aid to the contras was cut off in 1984, after it was revealed that the Central Intelligence Agency had helped move Nicaraguan rebels, the contras returned to their bases in Honduras for more than a year. What Honduran officials say they fear is that the same thing will happen again if aid is suspended.

Warsaw Pact Observers Watch French Exercises

Agence France-Press

ROUEN, France — Fourteen Warsaw pact observers are watching maneuvers by 25,000 troops in northwestern France for the first time under an international agreement on large-scale exercises, military sources here said.

Among the terms of the accord, signed last year, was to invite foreign observers to any exercise involving more than 17,000 troops. The observers included two Russians, two Hungarians, two Czechoslovaks, two Romanians, two East Germans, two Poles and two Bulgarians.

U.S. Chooses Woman as New Envoy to Iraq

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has chosen April C. Glaspie as the first American woman to serve as an ambassador in the Arab world, appointing her to succeed David Newton in Iraq, Arab diplomatic sources said.

The sources said Wednesday that Ms. Glaspie, director of the State Department's regional desk responsible for Lebanon, Jordan and Syria, was notified by the White House of her selection early this week and had to receive Baghdad's agreement. Iraq is expected to accept her appointment, they said.

Iraq is one of very few Arab or Muslim countries that the State Department regards as amenable to accepting a female ambassador. Most others would likely refuse such a choice because of Islamic traditions that do not favor women playing prominent roles.

Although Islam is the religion of more than 90 percent of Iraq, the nation prides itself on its secular, socialist ideology emphasizing the strict separation of religion and state.

Ms. Glaspie, who has served as a political officer in Lebanon, Kuwait, Egypt and Syria, is regarded as one of the State Department's top Arab-world specialists.

The report was similar to one written last year stating that the U.S. Army and Air Force in Europe permitted abuses against women on duty there, according to people who have read both reports.

The reports were initiated by a senior committee that scrutinizes the status of women in the military.

In both reports, the portrayal of women serving overseas was in marked contrast to that within the United States, where all four services are reported, with few exceptions, to have carried out the Defense Department policy of forbidding abuse of women.

The reports suggested that the differences could be traced to the isolation of military women outside the United States from military men, partly because of separate quarters and a lack of recreational activities for women.

In addition, the reports said, women are isolated from local communities because of language barriers, local customs and the low purchasing power of the dollar, which limits their ability to leave their bases.

A Defense Department spokesman said the problems "identified by the reports will be thoroughly reviewed and corrective actions taken where appropriate."

Last month, a delegation from the Pentagon's Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services visited navy and Marine Corps installations in Hawaii, the Philippines and Japan.

Ex-Radio Martí Reporter Charges Station Is Used to Gather Intelligence

By George Volsky
New York Times Service

MIAMI — A former employee of Radio Martí, a branch of the Voice of America broadcasting exclusively to Cuba, has charged that the organization was using its staff to gather intelligence rather than convey information.

The former employee, Hilda Inclan, who said she resigned as the station's Miami bureau chief this month, said Wednesday that she had been "forced to instruct my reporters to do intelligence gathering rather than being simply reporters."

Ms. Inclan's charges were denied by Michael W. McGuire, spokesman for the Voice of America, which is responsible for Radio Martí's programming. "What Ms. Inclan says about Radio Martí's intelligence gathering is completely false," he said.

Mr. McGuire indicated that what Ms. Inclan called "intelligence gathering" was really research about conditions inside Cuba. He said that two of the most successful programs beamed to Cuba, one on AIDS and the other

on housing conditions on the island, were the result of both research and reporting.

Authorized by Congress in 1983 after a heated debate, Radio Martí began broadcasting in May 1985.

Ms. Inclan said that after April she noted that interviews by her reporters with Cuban refugees arriving by boats in Miami were not put on the air. When she complained to Radio Martí's director, Ernesto Betancourt, he replied that some refugees "have been shown to be Castro infiltrators," she said.

In May, Mr. Betancourt, in a letter to Perry Rivkind, director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Miami, said that "the only person authorized by Radio Martí to interview" newly arrived Cuban refugees was Tony Rivera, chief of the station's research operations in Miami, because "the arrival of raft people from Cuba is no longer newsworthy."

Ms. Inclan said that Mr. Rivera was "neither a reporter nor an editor" and that, according to Radio Martí's guidelines, its Department of Research and Policy, which she

said was larger than its news component, was not authorized to conduct interviews for broadcast purposes. Mr. McGuire called that statement "irresponsible."

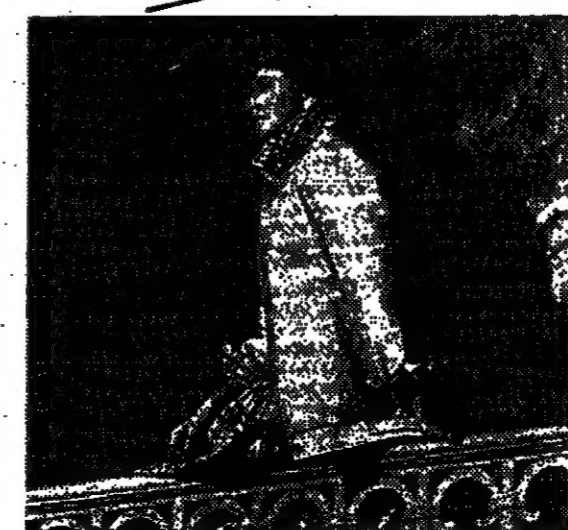
Ms. Inclan, who has been a journalist for 20 years, received a performance award from Radio Martí in January. She became Miami bureau chief in January 1986.

Ms. Inclan also said that problems between professional reporters and policy-making officials at Radio Martí were "endemic." She said that "most professional journalists have resigned from the station."

"I don't think Radio Martí fulfills its function if the voices of newly arrived refugees and those of former political prisoners now in Miami are not allowed on the air," she said. "I feel that the current Radio Martí practice of limiting refugee interviews to internal use has made it impossible for its Miami news bureau to do its job."

The statutory language of the law creating Radio Martí makes it clear that Congress intended these interviews and the information they provide be broadcast to Cuba.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Managing Nuclear Risk

President Reagan on Tuesday oversaw the signing of an agreement with the Soviet Union to set up "nuclear risk reduction centers" in the two capitals. The event reflected, and further warmed, the atmosphere in which the two superpowers are working toward more conspicuous agreements. But the new agreement, which results from unusual lobbying in Moscow and in Washington by Senators Sam Nunn and John Warner, has its own importance in raising the profile of an area of overwhelming common concern.

The agreement commits each country to open a nuclear risk reduction center in its capital to keep 24-hour watch on "events with the potential to lead to nuclear incidents." It is more complicated than it seems.

Nuclear risks come in two categories. Those that are commonly, though far from universally, accepted are the risks that a government creates and tolerates, even as it tries to minimize them, in the course of building and deploying nuclear weapons. A government relying on a strategy of nuclear deterrence will not want risk reduction to inhibit the organization of its defense, and the agreement does not invade this sphere. The other kind of risk arises from "accident,

miscalculation or misunderstanding," in the language of the new accord, the premise of which is that an adequately sharp line can be drawn between the two kinds.

Identifying risk reduction as a separate government function, one to be performed by its own office or bureaucracy, is new and raises considerations of turf, management and efficiency. Ideally, after all, the whole executive branch ought to be a nuclear risk reduction center, and there should be no need for any responsible official to be unprepared to tend to this supreme task. The practical difficulties, of sharing information and intelligence, or of communicating in a crisis, have induced the two governments to go slow.

They are holding off on joint naming of the centers. They have given no specific mandate to the centers, but evidently are prepared to test certain possibilities of cooperation on nuclear terrorism or on nuclear threats by third parties.

The initial emphasis is to be on routing certain existing exchanges of routine nuclear information through the new facilities. The shared intent seems to be to explore what usefully can be done. At least it is a start.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Fresh Air Still Blows

"Our realization of the mystery of the church," Cardinal Joseph Bernardin told Pope John Paul II on Wednesday, "... is situated in the context of our American culture. We live in an open society where everyone prizes the freedom to speak his or her mind. ... As a result, the impression is sometimes given that there is a certain rebelliousness in many American Catholics."

That rebelliousness is most frequently reflected in a somewhat selective response to the church's moral teaching. Most American Catholics, for instance, favor artificial birth control and permitting divorce and remarriage. Only 19 percent believe abortion should not be permitted under any circumstance. Most also believe that having a homosexual relationship, a heterosexual relationship without marriage or an abortion does not preclude someone from being a good Catholic. And most lay Catholics, like most priests, think the clergy should be allowed to marry. More than half favor the ordination of women.

The pope, however, remains a doctrinal conservative. "Dissemination from church doctrine," he told Cardinal Bernardin and the more than 300 bishops gathered in Los

Angeles, "remains what it is: dissent." The pope reiterated the church's condemnation of artificial contraception: "Those couples who choose the natural [rhythm] methods perceive the profound difference between anthropological and moral." And abortion: "Disregard for the sacred character of life in the womb weakens the very fabric of civilization." Homosexuals, John Paul continued, are entitled to pastoral care, but that would include an explanation of the church's teaching—that is, that homosexual acts are sinful. He continues to support priestly celibacy, and declared unequivocally that "women are not called to the priesthood."

But if the pope's dicta are predictable, the fact that the issues are being raised so vigorously is proof that the fresh air Pope John XXIII hoped for is still blowing through the Roman Catholic Church. That it has taken on new force in the United States is not surprising. To Americans, as Cardinal Bernardin put it, the freedom to ask and criticize is seen "as an integral part of the call to live their lives as responsible educated adults."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Few Words of His Own

Political speeches rarely reach the level of literature. Most of them are not even written by the politicians but by ghostwriters; President Reagan sometimes embellishes his remarks by parading as fact items he remembers from old movies. Even so, Senator Joseph Biden's repeated lifting of language from other people's oratory, and allegations that he plagiarized while in law school, remain troubling and mystifying.

As generations of teachers keep saying, plagiarism is theft. Considering their content, the Biden speeches sound like grand larceny. For instance, in a speech in February, Mr. Biden adopted almost word for word what Robert Kennedy said in 1968 about the great national product: "It doesn't measure the beauty of our poetry, the strength of our marriages, the intelligence of our public debates, the integrity of our public officials." Lifting that language trashes the very values he was urging.

What makes Mr. Biden's behavior mystifying is the recklessness. It is one thing to misappropriate someone else's words. It is another to take passages so clearly someone else's that you are likely to get caught. That is true of the Kennedy quotes and even more so of the senator's abundant lifts of

highly personal thoughts about ancestry from Neil Kinnock, the British Labor Party leader. It is a bit like Gary Hart inviting reporters to follow him even as he was seeing women other than his wife—a bit like daring people to catch you.

The misappropriations are troubling for another reason. Hackneyed political oratory gives voters one measure. But Mr. Biden claims to be a candidate with something to say and asks to be measured by that standard. By passing off the words of Neil Kinnock or Robert Kennedy or Hubert Humphrey as his own he deprives voters of his thoughts and words. His message, counterfeited, slinks.

An example he might study was set in 1956 by Douglas McKay when he left the Eisenhower cabinet to run for the Senate. Mr. McKay came home to an elaborate airport welcome in Oregon and read a strong speech prepared by a ghostwriter. Then he put away the text, took off his glasses and, unaware of any irony, declared, "Now, I'd like to add a few words of my own."

Mr. Biden needs to begin speaking in his own words—and he can start by reassuring the nation about his character.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Plumbing Bork's Views

On a number of issues the remarkable hearings on the nomination of Judge Robert Bork to be a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court have now accomplished their first purpose, to clarify elicit his views. The one-man, one-vote decision is a good example. It has long been known that a number of distinguished and far from extreme jurists had doubts about the wisdom and constitutional provenance of this decision. But the doctrine is so well established now and seems so fair on its face, that there was a certain dismay in learning that Judge Bork thought the case had been wrongly decided.

It is clear now that Judge Bork does not mean he believes it is all right for legislatures to be malapportioned, but that he thinks this particular standard of apportionment is too rigid and not found in the constitution. He would use a somewhat looser standard.

Not everything has yet been clarified, including some of the most crucial questions concerning this nomination. The judge's sense of privacy is one. He objects to the Supreme Court decision in Griswold vs. Connecticut, wherein a state law against the use of contraceptives even by married couples was held to violate a constitutional right to privacy. This case was one of the bases for the court's subsequent abortion

decision in Roe vs. Wade. Judge Bork says there is no generalized right to privacy in the constitution, and indeed many kinds of private behavior—smoking cocaine, fixing prices—are plainly against the law. He did not like the Connecticut law but did not think the court had found a genuine constitutional basis for striking it down.

A question, put to him several times but not yet directly confronted: Is there any level of intimate behavior not subject to majority will? He says, among other things, that he has never gone through the exercise of trying to figure that out. On so serious an issue, that is a strange and unimpressive response.

Other areas remain obscure: the extent to which the equal protection clause applies to women, the level of political dissent the judge would tolerate. There is also—several senators have touched on it, then run out of time or backed away—a question of heart. Judges are like the rest of us; they can try hard or not. How much does Judge Bork care, how hard would he try—to find some constitutional way to help, or at least protect, those whom he acknowledges to have a moral claim on society? We would like to know a little more about that.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7768. Telex: RS6028

Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glen, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-8610616. Telex: 61170

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A \$5 Billion 'Peace Prize' for Central America

By Robert A. Pastor

ATLANTA — The peace plan proposed by President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica and signed by five Central American presidents offers a rare opportunity to heal differences within and between the region's nations. Whether it becomes an effective agreement will depend on those presidents. Washington can impede their task—or can help by removing obstacles and providing incentives.

President Reagan first said he welcomed the accord but later criticized it as "fundamentally flawed" and instructed his ambassadors in Central America to "convey doubt" about it. Moreover, he has proposed \$270 million more aid to the Nicaraguan contras, even though President Arias has described aid to the contras as "incompatible" with his plan. That sum is more than twice all U.S. military aid to these five Central American governments between 1962 and 1980.

If we wish to reinforce the momentum toward peace, Congress will have to take the lead with four steps. First, to show respect for the region's leaders, Congress should delay the debate on providing further aid for the contras at least until Nov. 7, the deadline for the end of their negotiations.

Second, it should respond to the exhortation in the peace plan to cease aid to insurgents. It should pass a joint resolution stating that the United States will end all aid to the contras on the date an agreement is signed. To leave this issue ambiguous is to offer Nicaragua an excuse or a reason not to sign an agreement.

Another peace initiative, led by the Contadora group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela), broke down in part because the United States would not end aid to the contras until Nicaragua accepted several conditions, and the Sandinistas would not accept the conditions until Washington ended aid to the contras. Unless Congress takes the lead, this self-defeating pattern will bring current Central American talks to a similar end.

Third, Congress should approve

the administration's request for economic aid to the four friendly Central American governments by Sept. 30. These friends have become dependent on such aid; they fear the administration could cut the aid if it did not like the final agreement, or that Congress would lose interest in the aid program if they made peace.

By approving economic aid, Congress would demonstrate a long-term commitment while providing U.S. friends with the security needed to negotiate in good faith. But such aid can only slow economic decline; development is possible only with peace and a reinvigoration of Central America's common market.

The fourth step is crucial. Congress should approve an additional long-term aid commitment of \$5 billion for all Central American countries, including Nicaragua. This money should be put in escrow until

they complete a treaty acceptable to all. If they fail to achieve peace, future development is not possible and the money should not be spent.

While new aid would be an incentive to resolve differences, it would also provide effective leverage on Nicaragua. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala all have direct interests in ensuring that Nicaragua does not support insurgencies and that democracy takes root in the entire region. Nicaragua knows that if it isolates itself from them, it cannot develop and will remain vulnerable.

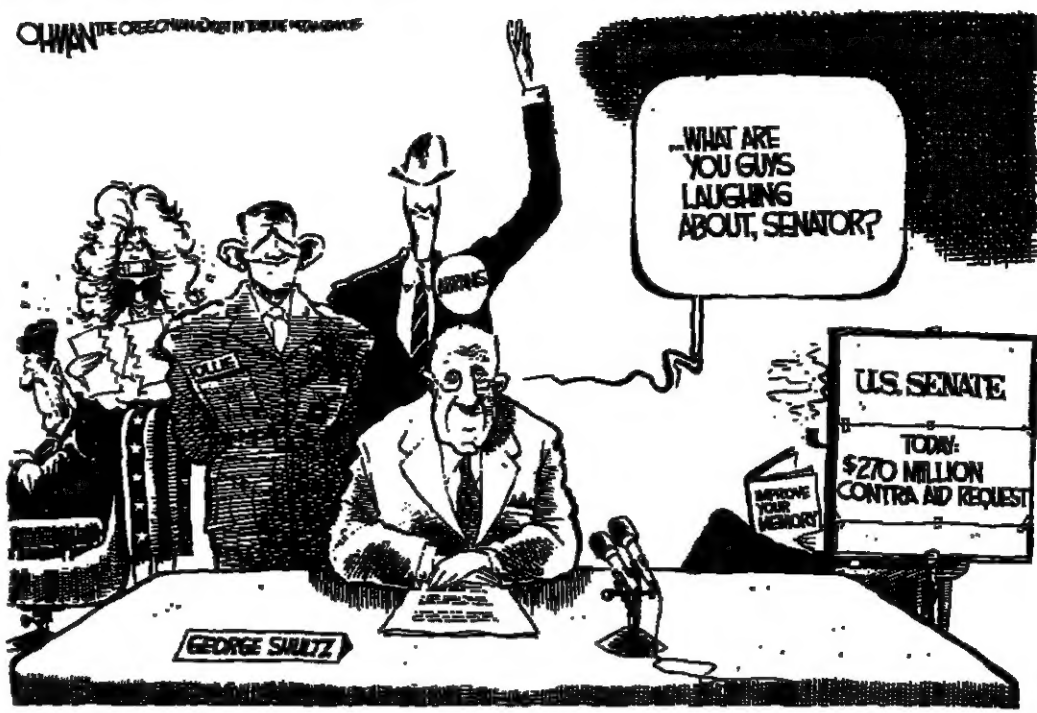
Since the Central American countries possess a regional identity, internal changes are more acceptable if proposed by themselves than if imposed by Washington. Thus, the best way to contain and change Nicaragua is by using this

aid to give leverage to countries friendly to the United States.

Since the Arias plan does not address the strategic U.S. interests that are affected by Nicaragua's relationships with the Soviet Union and Cuba, the Reagan administration should stop relying on the contras and start negotiating these concerns with these principals.

The United States and Nicaragua have long taken positions that evoke the worst in each other. A pledge by the U.S. Congress to the contras, together with a contingent promise of a long-term commitment of aid to the region might, finally, bring out the best in Nicaragua and the rest of Central America.

The writer, a professor of political science at Emory University, is the author of a new book on U.S.-Nicaragua relations. He contributed this column to The New York Times.



The Irreversible Face of the Gorbachev Revolution

By Max Jakobson

This is the second of two articles.

HELSINKI — A striking new feature in the political life of the Soviet Union is that the existence of opposition to official policy is publicly acknowledged. Mikhail Gorbachev himself has repeatedly emphasized those who have failed to adopt the new thinking and drag their feet or act against what the party's highest organs have decided.

Let us not, however, be misled by terminology that in Western minds may conjure up images of a parliamentary battle between the ins and the outs. Mr. Gorbachev came to power not by defeating the previous incumbent but through generational change. The generational cycle is the prime engine of political change in every society. As de Toqueville said, "Each generation is a new people." In a country like Russia, which for centuries has lived under autocratic rule and all-embracing orthodoxy, it is virtually the only peaceful opportunity for fundamental reform.

The conflict between generations is a recurring theme in Russian history—"Fathers and Sons" comes quickly to mind. The present conflict, pitting the Gorbachev faction against Brezhnev holdovers, is exceptionally sharp. Because Brezhnev's extreme conservatism stopped the clock for 20 years, preventing the generational cycle from taking its natural course. As a result, the tradition of the Soviet Union came to resemble what a mid-19th century Russian writer described as a society that had, "imprisoned within it, fresh forces seething and bursting to break out, but crushed by heavy repression and unable to escape; they produce gloom, bitter depression, apathy."

Now the fresh forces are breaking out. Mr. Gorbachev is using the policy of *glasnost* to expose the corruption and backwardness of the old guard and to persuade the people of the necessity of change. Similarly, his demand for democratization is in effect an instrument of power: Democracy, after all, is a way of changing those who hold office.

Who was the first Soviet leader to speak of

democratization? It was Stalin, at the 1936 party congress, which adopted an impeccably liberal constitution. General Secretary Gorbachev, to get rid of his opponents, accuses them of incompetence and grants them a pension. Stalin, of course, used more brutal methods. But both men aimed at modernizing the Soviet system. Stalin said in 1936: "We are 50 years behind the capitalist nations. We must catch up in 10 years, otherwise they will crush us." Mikhail Gorbachev is saying essentially the

same thing, albeit in more sophisticated language. But Stalin's pervasive legacy is the main obstacle to modernization today. This is why social and cultural reform must precede economic progress.

In a conflict between generations it is not hard to foresee which side will win. Technological change in the Soviet Union, however slow by Western standards, is bound to bring into power the new class of professionals and technocrats who form Mr. Gorbachev's constituency. In this sense the Gorbachev Revolution is irreversible, regardless of what happens to Mikhail Gorbachev himself.

This is not to say that his position as party leader is insecure. It is difficult to dislodge a Soviet leader once he has consolidated control over the party organization. Mr. Gorbachev may not yet have full control, but he is on his way to achieving it.

What could undermine his position would be trouble in Eastern Europe. Twice during the past

30 years a Soviet policy combining détente abroad with economic reforms at home has had explosive consequences within the Warsaw Pact. The suppression of the Hungarian uprising in 1956 and the occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968 both had profound effects within the Soviet Union itself. In each case, hopes of internal reform were dashed.

Much will depend on how generational change is carried out in the other Warsaw Pact countries. In all but Poland it is overdue. Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria is 76, Janos Kadar of Hungary is 75, Erich Honecker of East Germany is 75, Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia is 74 and Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania is 70. By comparison, General Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland is a newcomer at 64; significantly, his accession to power can hardly be described as a generational change.

Apart from the ideological issues raised by Mr. Gorbachev's reforms, a potential source of friction between the Soviet Union and its allies comes from differences in economic interests. Mr. Gorbachev's economic plans envisage a higher degree of integration within the Soviet bloc, but the Soviet Union is not able to provide the full range of goods its partners require. They must look to the West for badly needed capital and technology.

Eastern Europe's economic problems are compounded by severe pollution. It is killing its forests and undermining public health. Expensive Western equipment is needed to remedy this. But such investments come only at the expense of living standards. Either way East European leaders face tremendous political problems. Far from providing the Soviet Union with a zone of security, as Stalin intended, Eastern Europe is now the most vulnerable part of the Soviet empire.

Mr. Jakobson, a former Finnish ambassador to the United Nations, writes on international affairs from Helsinki. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

When Two Yakovlevs Do Battle in the Name of Truth

By Kenneth Katzner

WASHINGTON — The name Yakovlev seems to turn up frequently in news coming out of the Soviet Union these days, and with good reason: There are two of them, Alexander and Yegor, and both are prominent. They are not related.

Alexander Yakovlev is one of Mikhail Gorbachev's closest advisers. At the meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee in June he was promoted to full membership in the Politburo. Officially in charge of propaganda, he is also involved in ideological matters. He is thought to be one of the chief architects of Mr. Gorbachev's twin policies of "openness" and "restructuring."

Yegor Yakovlev is the new editor in chief of the weekly newspaper Moscow News. Originally published in English only, it now appears in five languages, including Russian. American visitors to Moscow, hungry for news of the outside world, often bought Moscow News because it was the only thing available in English. But if they read it for two minutes, that was a lot. Under its previous editor, Gennadi Granitskiy (now the Foreign Ministry spokesman, whose face is seen frequently on American television), it contained nothing but clichés about the achievements of socialism and the plots being hatched by its enemies in the West.

Yegor Yakovlev, however, the paper has undergone a remarkable transformation. While most Soviet newspapers now carry more criticism of conditions in the country than in the past, Moscow News seems to have taken the lead. As a result the paper's circulation has skyrocketed. It is now hard to obtain a copy.

Alexander Yakovlev, 63, is a native of the old city of Yaroslavl. During World War II he served on the Leningrad front, where he was seriously wounded. In 1959 he was an exchange student at Columbia University. From 1973 to 1983 he served as ambassador to Canada. Canadians

he met say he appeared to be firmly committed to the Soviet system.

His view of the world and of the United States were revealed rather strikingly in an interview he gave recently to the magazine New Perspectives Quarterly. A few excerpts: "Unleashing the Cold War has been your success, but you won't catch us a second time." "For three generations the Russians feared an American nuclear attack, but not anymore." "Imperialism is developing at such a fantastic tempo and is so full of contradictions that even 70 Karl Marxes could not analyze it. We say that capitalism is a dying society, but in its agony, it is developing."

There is another side to Alexander Yakovlev, though, one that realizes, and is now willing to admit, that things are seriously amiss in the Soviet Union. In a speech delivered in April in the city of Dushanbe, in Tadzhikistan, he cited a report from the local press that he said was "impossible to read without sorrow." The report described the maternity unit of a nearby hospital in which women giving birth had to sleep on the floor, newborn babies slept two to a crib, and conditions were filthy.

Mr. Yakovlev lashed out at bureaucrats, calling them arrogant and headstrong. On the subject of *glasnost* he said: "The most bitter truth is better than the most beautiful lie. What is needed is not fairy tales about a better life, but the mobilization of everyone to work for a better life." And on the media: "For over 20 years our media were busy creating a sweet illusion. ... You know from your own experience what things were really like. Save us from attempts to return to the past!"

Meanwhile, at the offices of Moscow News, Yegor Yakovlev was up to his ears in controversy. Having read of the publication in The New York Times and Le Figaro of a withering letter signed by 10 prominent Soviet

emigrants that stated, among other things, that "70 years of Communist doctrine have brought one of the richest countries on earth to ruin," he made the remarkable decision, apparently on his own, to publish the entire letter in his newspaper.

The reaction was predictable, especially in the propaganda department run by Alexander Yakovlev. Pravda published a nasty rejoinder by one of its chief hatchmen, Vitali Korotkov. Ignoring the issues in the letter, he concentrated on the authors, calling them "pseudo-marxists," a handful of slanders, a mishmash of ultra-right wing reactionaries (and) renegades who sell their conscience."

He called the letter libelous and added the standard charge that it appeared to have been written by Western intelligence services.

It is doubtful that Alexander Yakovlev wanted the criticism to be this crude. His Dushanbe speech, delivered two weeks after the Pravda diatribe, included this paragraph: "We must foster proper standards of criticism, argument, and debate. It must be cogent, but also democratic. Healthy criticism must show abuse. And it should not be used as a means of settling scores."

In the next issue of Moscow News, Yegor Yakovlev printed his own reply. Entitled "Intolerance," it argued: "One can only aspire to be truthful. But how can one aspire to the truth if he fails to overcome an extreme intolerance of criticism? Democratization presupposes not only the ability to voice one's opinion openly, but also to restrain oneself in the face of others' disagreement."

Amid the harsh polemics, a few things are clear. Both men have been wrestling with the dilemma that confronts all Soviet opinion makers today: the enormous gap between past claims and current reality. The fact that the great socialist experiment

has failed is bad enough. What is worse is the realization that the government, through the media, has not been leveling with the people. A combination of apathy, confusion and disillusionment has set in among the masses, and a sense of frustration can be detected among writers and journalists. One day they attack the bureaucrats and the shirkers, the next day they attack the West, the next day one another. Most annoying must be the knowledge that many of the things we in the West have said about the Soviet Union were not "anti-Soviet slander" but simply the way it was. And still is.

The writer, a specialist in Soviet affairs with the U.S. Defense Department, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune. The views expressed here are his own.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Free Expression

NEW YORK — Justice Swayne, in the case of Charles T. Slight and Richard Blochschmidt, firmly dismissed from the North Bergen department because they had displayed the red flag of the Socialist party, held that the "Socialist party is a legally authorized party in the State of New Jersey; the red flag is the emblem of that party, and any man of that political faith has a right to display the flag if he wants to." Meanwhile, according to Magistrate Scott, it is no crime to kiss a girl on the streets of Philadelphia. The magistrate was called upon to render this decision when Harold Luters was arraigned for kissing Miss Hilda Young, his fiancée, whom he was leaving to return to his home. "Why, this boy has committed no crime," the magistrate said. "Things have come to a pretty pass when a man cannot kiss his girl on the street."

1937: 150 Years Strong

PARIS — It was appropriate that on the 150th anniversary of the American Constitution, the American Club of Paris should have had as its speaker not only one of the best orators of the U.S. Senate, but, in Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, one of the foremost figures in the discussion that has raged around the American charter. The address was a defense of the liberal construction of the Constitution for which the Administration stands and a defense against the charge of a desire ... even to scrap the Constitution as inadaptable to modern conditions. He said: "The Constitution ... if interpreted in the spirit of its application to modern life, is sufficiently flexible to enable the American people to advance its social, economic and political welfare without destroying or impairing either the form or the essential purpose of its established institutions."

The Washington Post.

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Soviet 'Minim

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By Tom W

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OPINION

A Soviet 'Minimal Defense': It Sounds Almost Too Good

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Soviet "doctrinal thought" on military strategy, which since the 1950s has been both "dynamic and evolutionary," may now be entering a new and striking phase — "minimal or sufficient defense."

That view was put forward by U.S. Air Force Colonel Serge Cherny in a recent panel discussion at a nuclear strategy symposium at the Air University in Montgomery, Alabama. He stressed that the shift he was suggesting was still in a stage of theoretical discussion and had not yet appeared in actual Soviet military tactics or dispositions.

Colonel Cherny, a former command pilot, is chief of Soviet policy studies at

direction. Primarily, he said, military reforms, like others, are being forced by a lagging Soviet economy, which is not helped by the cost of military competition with the United States.

Reconstruction of the Soviet economy, moreover, "demands help from the West" in the form of military and political stability in the world and between the superpowers. If a "minimal" Soviet defense offered no threat to the United States, moreover, it might blunt the U.S. drive for a strategic defense, easing pressure on the Russians to build such a costly system themselves.

Soviet steps in this direction would "play well in Europe," Colonel Cherny argued, and by reducing European fears of a "Soviet threat" might advance Moscow's long-term goal of a U.S. withdrawal from the Continent.

If these "doctrinal" discussions are serious enough for the Kremlin to begin acting upon them, he suggested, the impact upon U.S. military budgets and procurement, strategic thought, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would be significant. But he stopped short of trying to define what response the West might make.

Speaking of the whole range of reforms being pushed by Mr. Gorbachev, Colonel Cherny observed that the "resistance is incredible," not least from bureaucrats and lower-level workers who are not sure that the Soviet leader will survive and hence are cautious about following him. There is plenty of "discussion and debate" in Soviet society, he said, but as yet "no visible signs" of economic change.

In the same discussion, Dr. George Quester of the University of Maryland raised the question whether the recently completed U.S.-Soviet agreement to remove medium- and short-range nuclear missiles from Europe is the best arrangement that might be made.

While not opposing the proposed "zero-zero" treaty, he argued that the real need was "to reconfigure conventional forces" in Europe. He would prefer, he said, to see the United States remove its Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in exchange for major reductions in Soviet conventional forces. The Soviet SS-20 and short-range missiles that Moscow is about to give up, Dr. Quester suggested, are of minor military significance by comparison with the needed reductions in conventional forces.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In 1974, a Gulf Cease-Fire

Memory is short in United Nations circles. Last Friday I heard a BBC interview with Sir Anthony Parsons, my former colleague at the UN Security Council, who said that the recent Security Council resolution on the Gulf War was unprecedented because it had been voted unanimously and had called for a cease-fire.

In April 1974, as special representative of the UN secretary-general, Kurt Waldheim, and after a series of consultations in Tehran and Baghdad, which culminated in interviews with the late Shah and Saddam Hussein, I managed to conclude an arrangement to end a border war between those two countries. The five-point agreement, including a cease-fire and bilateral negotiations to reach a border settlement, was unanimously endorsed by the Security Council in May and was accepted by Iran and Iraq, which later came to terms about the rest of the problem, including the delimitation of their respective rights over the Shatt-al-Arab waterway.

My approach was political. In the present situation, this type of approach, or the utilization of economic and strategic pressures, will yield, I am afraid, few results if any. History teaches that religious wars last an average of 30 years and can end only by religious compromise like that embodied in the treaties of Westphalia (1648), which mark the beginning of modern international law.

Strange as it may sound, the only correct approach for the solution of the Gulf War, at least from the point of view of the Islamic revolution, should be "religious" or theological. It is extremely

unlikely that any other type of consideration will move Tehran toward a peaceful settlement — witness the recent difficulties faced by the UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

LUIS WECKMANN-MUNOZ,
Ambassador of Mexico to
Belgium and the European Community,
Brussels.

Tailoring Foreign Policy

Regarding Stephen S. Rosenfeld's "The Reaganites' Guiltiness Has Put Them in a Bind" and Jorge Castaneda's "Central America Called a Bluff, Turned a Corner" (Aug. 25):

Can, and should, U.S. foreign policy in Central America continue to be implemented on the basis of amateurish trial-and-error political tactics designed for domestic consumption? It would seem that for a semblance of credibility to prevail vis-à-vis American political goals in this all too often cited "strategic geopolitical area," the Reagan administration should refrain from at least its goals in Central America when it is politically convenient or when it is necessary to placate the Republican right wing back home. How can the United States ever be perceived as a political arbiter by Central American nations when it is difficult to determine what its goals in Central America are at any particular moment?

MIRIAM M. SAIF,
Rome.

A Way to Protest Whaling

Thank you for William K. Reilly's opinion column about Japan's "scientific"

need to kill 875 whales starting this October ("An Economic Harpoon Can Stop Japanese Whaling," Sept. 4).

It is disappointing to learn how agreements are undermined and how economic reasons are valued above ecological ones, particularly in a case where a small portion of the economy is affected. Effective countermeasures seem to exist in this case, and I fully support eventual economic sanctions against Japan's fishing industry by the United States. But even without waiting for such measures, all of us who believe in nature conservation have the power to influence Japan by our own behavior, by boycotting Japanese goods. I, for my part, am about to buy a new car and I decided to take Japanese cars off the list of cars I am interested in. If others would use their power as consumers, it might help change Japan's attitude.

RUEDI MULLER,
Geneva.

A School's Darkened Image

Regarding "Kodak Asked University to Bar Fuji Employees" (Aug. 31):

The University of Rochester business school, by at first rejecting Tsumo Sakai of Fuji Photo Film Co., has damaged its reputation and forfeited the right to call itself a university. It apparently has become another hostage to the anti-Japan psychosis sweeping the United States. A university should be the last place for such irrational thinking. It should be building bridges to international understanding, not burning them.

FREDERIC TUDOR,
Tokyo.

Fighting 'Foyuh' With Fire Or, Pages From a Dog's Life

By Sheldon Himelfarb

WASHINGTON — In a few days, I will "celebrate" my fifth anniversary, and I don't know whether to laugh or cry.

How well I remember that blustery autumn day in 1982 when I took the law into my own typewriter.

"Dear Sir," I wrote to the U.S. State Department, "pursuant to Title 5 of

be released subject to excisions. One hundred eighty-one must be withheld." The grounds: primarily, a broad exemption in the law for "information classified in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy."

My friend had been transferred, leaving me to fight this one by the book — the Federal Register, which says: "Review of an initial denial may be requested. The final determination will be made within 20 working days for FOIA appeals."

I learned the full meaning of these words nine months later (which I suppose is dog time for 20 working days), when my appeal was finally reviewed and some of the deleted passages were restored.

Here are a few examples of what my two reviewers — both retired Foreign Service officers — feared might jeopardize national security:

1. The revelation that "gold had increased sevenfold in value" between 1946 and 1979.

2. The discovery that the prime minister of Czechoslovakia is a member of the Presidium of the Communist Party but that the foreign minister is not.

3. Terms of a 1979 agreement on nationalized property between the People's Republic of China and the United States, the details of which were reported at the time.

4. Comments about the China agreement made by the deputy foreign minister of Czechoslovakia at a subsequent news conference.

5. A section of the 1974 Trade Act, which had been published in the federal statutes.

6. The declaration, in a State Department document, that "the successful resolution of this issue would symbolize a desire on the part of both sides to improve relations."

The truth be told, not all of this sensitive information came to me on appeal. Sometimes one of my reviewers would mistakenly send me a duplicate of a document that the other had already censored and released to me. Usually, the second one would have entirely different passages blacked out.

Just a few days ago, I received a new batch of 40 documents, with a notice that 171 more were being withheld. Five years ago, a notice like that would have riled me, but not any more. Now I am just grateful to know that the documents are still coming, and that maybe I will get most of the papers I asked for within my lifetime.

But that's a dog's life.

The writer is working on a book about secret negotiations between the United States and Czechoslovakia in the postwar era. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

GENERAL NEWS

Chirac Visits Nouméa, Urges Reconciliation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NOUMEA, New Caledonia — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France flew to New Caledonia on Thursday offering reconciliation to separatists after the Pacific territory voted overwhelmingly to stay French.

He arrived from Paris within days of an independence referendum, bringing an offer of limited autonomy and urging New Caledonia to end simmering violence between separatist indigenous Kanaks and European settlers.

Mr. Chirac said the boundaries of New Caledonia's four regions would be redefined in accordance with geographical realities rather than political considerations.

The new boundaries were expected to give control of two regions to French loyalists. They now

control only the southern region, including Nouméa where half of all New Caledonians live, while the separatist Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, or FLNKS, holds the remaining three.

There had been speculation that Mr. Chirac would meet with the Kanak leader, Jean-Marie Tjibao, during his brief visit. But a spokesman said there was not enough time.

Mr. Chirac, arriving aboard a Concorde jet, got a flag-waving welcome from supporters. He told a crowd of about 30,000 French loyalists in Nouméa's main square it was time for them to turn their backs on old quarrels.

Before arriving, he stopped over at a French Polynesian airbase on the atoll of Hao and met two secret agents confined there after a New Zealand court found them guilty in the 1985 sabotage of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior.

In the New Zealand capital, Wellington, Foreign Minister Russell Marshall said restrictions on visitors for the two agents did not prevent a call by Mr. Chirac, Agence France-Press reported.

(He said the restrictions did not apply to "all persons in the military chain of command," including the prime minister.)

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, which called for a boycott of the poll, said the referendum was a sham as four out of five of the indigenous minority refused to vote.

The Kanaks, the first inhabitants, have been outnumbered by European, Asian and Pacific immigrants and now make up only 43 percent of the population of 145,000.

The front, which has the support of the Pacific Forum of 12 nations, said it may return to tough protest action to force France to hold a new referendum restricted to indigenous people and first-generation settlers.

Mr. Chirac said that with a turnout of nearly 59 percent and a 98 percent vote to keep the French flag flying, there could be no further questions over the territory's wish to remain French.

Offering reconciliation to the separatists, most of them have-nots on the prosperous island, Mr. Chirac said: "This referendum is not the ending of a closed book. It is the first page in a book on the new history of Caledonia."

The prime minister also proposed a new territorial statute that would boost autonomy for the territory and widen local and regional government.

Caught by surprise by the Japanese attack and unprepared for a



General Fidel V. Ramos before a TV appearance Thursday to back Corason C. Aquino.

A Philippine Military Divided
Split Among Officers Said to Remain After Coup Effort

By Bernard E. Trainor

New York Times Service

MANILA — The coup attempt by Colonel Gregorio Honasan last month has badly divided the Philippine armed forces, and there are no signs that the split is being repaired.

Discussions with dozens of Philippine and American officials indicated that senior Philippine officers are unable or unwilling to re-establish control over the middle-grade and junior officers, who are said to be overwhelmingly sympathetic to Colonel Honasan.

The army, however, is reluctant to acknowledge anything more serious than aberrant behavior on the part of Colonel Honasan and a few other renegade officers. Major General Restituto Padilla, the army's head, said Colonel Honasan was a "privileged officer and protégé of former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and not representative of the officer corps."

General Padilla said Colonel Honasan's hold over young officers was a result of his charisma and the officers' naiveté. A "troop indoctrination program" has been instituted to correct this, he said. But most officials in Manila say they feel such a program is unlikely to get to the root of the military's problems.

The coup attempt clearly showed the division within the armed

forces. Many lower-grade officers appear to have lost faith in their seniors, particularly the head of the armed forces, General Fidel V. Ramos, and are seeking to influence the direction of the armed forces.

The widespread sympathy for the rebels, who are part of an outlawed network of middle-grade officers known as the Reform the Armed Forces Movement, makes it risky for the top military leadership to take strong measures against disloyal officers, even though the government has said it will do so.

American officials said 14 of the 86 Philippine battalions were involved in the coup attempt, but, according to some estimates, almost 90 percent of the armed forces were in sympathy with it and would have gone over to the rebels if the coup attempt had shown signs of succeeding. It seems clear that internal military cohesion and discipline have broken down.

Some Philippine officers trace this breakdown to the successful coup against President Ferdinand E. Marcos in 1986. "The Ramos-Enrile plot to unseat Marcos opened Pandora's box," said a senior officer, referring to the defection from Mr. Marcos by General Ramos and Mr. Enrile in February 1986 that brought Corason C. Aquino to power.

"No matter how noble General Ramos's motives may have been in

1986," the officer said, "when he revolted against Marcos he legitimized coup-making in the eyes of many officers."

Three major groups appear involved in the struggle for influence within the Philippine military. One is the established leadership represented by General Ramos and the Philippine Military Academy class of 1957, which fills most of the top posts under General Ramos.

The second group comprises the rebellious middle-grade officers, who are either members or sympathizers of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement. Colonel Honasan and members of the academy class of 1971 dominate this group.

Although some suspect Colonel Honasan's motives, the group as a whole is acknowledged to be highly idealistic. Because of this, they have captured the allegiance of most of the officers junior to them and the cadets at the academy.

With the loss of confidence in their top command, these officers have substituted peer loyalty for the institutional and hierarchical loyalty that prevail in other armies. Thus allegiance in the Philippine officer corps appears to be lateral, focusing on military academy classes, rather than vertical.

But even the younger officers are divided in their loyalties, according to Filipino officials. There are cleavages between military academy graduates and nonacademy officers, and other divisions based on a variety of parochial loyalties.

The third major group consists of officers commissioned in the late 1950s and in the 1960s. These are the colonels in senior command and staff positions who are awaiting their turn to lead the armed forces as generals.

To date, they have not been conspicuous in the struggle between the old guard of the 1950s and the Young Turks of the 1970s. Officers in this group "have made a fine art out of fence straddling," according to an American official. But it is generally acknowledged within military circles that these officers have no intention of forfeiting their turn at leadership of the armed forces to those junior to them.

France Depots Basque Exile

Rovers

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — France deported a Basque exile to Spain on Thursday, the fourth suspected separatist guerrilla handed over in 24 hours under a bilateral anti-terrorist agreement, officials said. He was the 90th suspected member of ETA, or Basque Homeland and Freedom, expelled under the agreement.

U.S. House Votes a Redress for Japanese-Americans

By Nathaniel C. Nash

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Four decades after being among the thousands of American citizens of Japanese descent detained in camps for the duration of World War II, two members of Congress moved closer to success Thursday in their effort to redress the wrong inflicted by the relocation program.

At the time of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, on Dec. 7, 1941, Norman Y. Mineta was 10. Within months he and his family were forced from their home and transported under armed guard to a detention camp in Wyoming.

Robert T. Matsui was 6 months old when the government gave his family 48 hours to leave their home in Sacramento, California, in April 1942. His father sold their house for \$30 and abandoned his small produce business before leaving for a detention camp in northern California.

Caught by surprise by the Japanese attack and unprepared for a

war, the government, by presidential decree, confined more than 120,000 Japanese-Americans. At a time when a Japanese invasion was considered likely, those confined, both citizens and resident aliens, were seen as a security threat.

In 1983, a government commission repudiated the action. And now, almost 45 years after being permitted to return to society, Representatives Mineta and Matsui, both Democrats of California, have won House approval of a bill they sponsored that would formally apologize to all Japanese-Americans interned under the program and compensate the 66,000 surviving detainees with \$20,000 each.

The House passed the bill Thursday, 243 to 141. It had more than 160 co-sponsors, including liberals and conservatives. A similar bill, sponsored by Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Spark M. Matsunaga, both Democrats of Hawaii, with 73 co-sponsors, is

expected to pass the Senate by the end of the year.

Mr. Matsui and Mr. Mineta had sought the passage of the House bill on Thursday, the anniversary of the U.S. Constitution, as a powerful symbol.

The victory may remain only symbolic, however, because the Reagan administration strongly opposes the measure in its present form. The Office of Management and Budget has said it will recommend a veto if the bill reaches Mr. Reagan's desk unchanged.

"The internment experience was so devastating that most Japanese-Americans simply could not talk about it for decades," Mr. Matsui said.

Mr. Matsui said that he had no memories of his three and a half years in a detention camp, that his mother would never discuss it with him, but that she had retained the habit of cramming her kitchen with supplies and dry goods.

Mr. Matsui says he has vivid memories. After being taken from

their home in San Jose in 1942, he and his family were first confined to the Santa Anita race track, where they slept in the stables. Then they were transferred by train to Wyoming.

"Each car had an armed guard, and every one had to stay in the car assigned," Mr. Mineta said. Wearing his Cub Scout uniform, he was allowed, along with a handful of other Scouts, to act as couriers between cars on the long train.

Emotions run high on both sides of the issue. The two members of Congress who have lobbied for the bill for years have encountered strong opposition.

Mr. Matsui tells of a longtime friend and supporter who said he would no longer be a friend if Mr. Matsui pursued the redress bill. "I found out he had been on a ship in the Pacific that was sunk by the Japanese," Mr. Matsui said. "He asked why the government had not compensated him for that experience."

The administration has argued that the American-Japanese Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, in which \$37 million was paid to settle more than 26,000 damage claims, as well as statements by President Gerald R. Ford that the detention was a mistake, have been sufficient.

Representative Dan Lungren, Republican of California, opposes the \$1.2 billion restitution payment for budgetary reasons. He said a formal apology would suffice.

Mr. Mineta and Mr. Matsui take strong exception, even though most surviving detainees subsequently prospered and only a relative few are in financial need.

But Mr. Matsui said, "It would be an empty gesture without the money."

He has pledged not to take compensation so as to avoid appearing to seek personal gain. "A simple apology," he added, "is very cheap."

WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

- Molière House Reopens
- 'Travelling Avant'
- International Arts Guide

CRITICS' CHOICE

VENICE

Figurative Painting From London



■ "A School of London: Six Figurative Painters" at the Ca' Pesaro in Venice to Oct. 18, is intended to illustrate and vindicate the assertion of the American-born, London-based painter R.B. Kitaj, according to which "there are artistic personalities in this small island more unique and strong and I think numerous than anywhere in the world outside America's jolting vigor." The show, organized by the British Council and Michael Peppiatt, includes 67 works by Michael Andrews, Frank Auerbach, Francis Bacon, Lucian Freud, R.B. Kitaj and Leon Kossoff, predominantly devoted to the human figure, treated in a forceful and indeed frequently raw idiom. The exhibition will be at the Dissekard Kunstmuseum from Nov. 6 to Jan. 10. (Michael Gibson)

PARIS

An Italian Autumn

■ The arts in Italy are at the focal point of the vast program of this year's Festival d'Automne, which extends to the end of the year and beyond. The composer Luigi Nono is represented by six performances of the 1985 version of his "Prometeo" and three other concerts. Luca Ronconi's stagings of Goldoni's "La Serva Ammora" (in Italian) and Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" (for the Comédie-Française) are scheduled, as well as a workshop with actors of Rome's Accademia Nazionale d'Arte Drammatica and his film version of Aristosto's "Orlando Furioso." Goldoni's "La Locandiera" will be given in a French-language production by Alfredo Arias, and several Italian puppet theaters will be on hand. There is a retrospective of the films of Nanni Moretti, and exhibitions are devoted to the architect Renzo Piano and the artist Mario Merz. Major theater productions include Hans-Jürgen Syberberg's staging of Kleist's "Penthesilea" with Edith Clever, Robert Wilson's of Heiner Müller's "Hamletmaschine" and Patrice Chéreau's of Chekhov's "Platonov," and the Trisha Brown, Mommy-Duroure and Stephen Petronio dance companies are on the agenda. Musical spectacles include Iannis Xenakis's "Thyphique," based on ancient Greek texts, and "Valka," by Tod Machover and Catherine Ikam, commissioned by IRCAM.

Puccini One-Acters

■ The Paris Opéra opens its season Sept. 28 at the Salle Favart by adding new productions of Puccini's "Il T-barro" and "Suor Angelica" to its existing "Gianni Schicchi," presenting the composer's "Trittico" of one-acters complete in stagings by Jean-Louis Martinoty, with Marcello Panni conducting.

GRAZ

Steirischer Herbst at 20

■ The 20th Styrian Autumn festival, which concentrates on the contemporary arts and on the neighboring nations of Austria, Yugoslavia and Italy, has its usual variety. One theme is the animal as a conveyor and medium of art — objects, environments, live performances, video and photo documentation. The Graz Opera, in a co-production with the Vienna State Opera, gives the world premiere Sept. 26 of Friedrich Cerha's "Der Rattenfänger" (The Pied Piper), based on Carl Zuckmayer's play. The Vienna Theaterhaus presents two choreographies by Liz King, "Winterreise" and "The Cardinal's Cry." Trigon, the Three Nation Biennale, presents the work of artists from eight countries under the title "Transitions." The Youth Music Festival in Deutschlandberg has Hans Werner Henze as artistic adviser, and events include his musical fairy-tale spectacle "Pollicino," staged by Ian Stratford. The programs of the Musikprotokoll have the usual dense programming of new music as well as a celebration of the centenary of Heitor Villa-Lobos. And much more; from Sept. 19 to Nov. 8.

Moscow's Remarkable Chagall Show

A Rich Collection of Works,
Many From Soviet Sources,
Give Broad View of the Artist

by John Russell

MOSCOW — In the first week of September the bloom went off the Moscow summer, and in the streets adjacent to the Pushkin Museum amber lamplight shone behind tall windows set in pale yellow facades. The morning was dark and dank, but people were standing five and six abreast in a line that snaked around the museum for more than 100 yards. In an exhibition mounted in short order to mark the centenary of his birth, Marc Chagall's work was back in town and in bulk after many, many years, and no one in Moscow was put off by the weather.

Once inside, Soviet visitors wheeled this way and that in wordless absorption, leaving it to a large foreign contingent to circle the hours away. With 254 items — paintings, etchings and lithographs — in the catalogue, there was a lot to take in. Many of Chagall's early paintings had a direct, factual, unsentimental quality that came across in a candid, unmediated way. Here and there, there was fantasy. A little town in nowhere became the locus of mysterious, implausible and unprecedented goings-on. But, even then, Chagall dishied up the facts of provincial life in a way that is still valid today. Chagall, a native of Vitebsk, went to Paris in 1911, returned to Russia soon after the outbreak of World War I and remained there throughout the first years of the revolution. Despite his initial readiness to help build a new society, he was disenchanted and left the Soviet Union permanently for the West in 1922.

Thanks to careful editing, the exhibition contained very few of the paintings in which Chagall sometimes let sweet sentiment carry him away. The 51 etchings made in Paris for Gogol's novel "Dead Souls," dated 1923-27, make an exhibition in themselves, with the kind of bite, snap and conviction that calls for long and close looking. In the coverage of the period from 1906 to 1922 there was a memorably strong, lean and unbacked contribution from Soviet sources, both public and private.

First mooted in 1973, the exhibition had the support of Chagall's second wife, Vava, and of his daughter by his first marriage, Lisa, who lived in France. (Both of them live in France.) Thanks to the informed and effective enthusiasm of Irina Antonova, the director of the Pushkin Museum, and to rapid and extensive fieldwork by the poet Andrei Voznesensky, the exhibition was put together in a spirit of jubilation — though not, it may be surmised, without opposition from some who thought that the Soviet Union would have done better to leave the centenary unmarked.

Some 50 paintings, most of them from the artist's later years, were lent by Vava Chagall, and a smaller but especially cogent group was lent by Ida Chagall. Everything else in the show, including the entire graphic representation, came from Soviet sources. Nearly 30 paintings of real importance, dated between 1906 and 1925, had been lent not only by the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow and the Russian Museum in Leningrad but by museums in Pskov, Bialystok (Poland), Yerevan and elsewhere, not to mention the private collectors whose continued existence often surprises the foreign visitor.

Without having seen the large and all-but-monochromatic "Self-Portrait with Muse" of 1917-18, we cannot truly estimate either the enduring impact of Paris upon Chagall before 1914 or the agility with which he could depart entirely from the idiom that we recognize as Chagallian. Even the gamut of tone, which went from white through gray to palest moon-blue, has no equivalent in Chagall's work.

As for the Tretyakov Gallery's "Wedding" of 1918, it too could be called a revisionist masterpiece. It is painted almost entirely in blacks and whites — black suit for the bridegroom, white dress and white veil for the bride, black house and black fence and a black-suited Jewish fiddler. Inside the house, we glimpse a table set for feasting, and down from the sky there swoops a guardian angel with big cherry-red wings to bless the union. This painting alone would have made Chagall's reputation.

WE realize that "Wedding" draws upon his experience of Vitebsk. "A place apart from all others," he once called it. "A singular, unhappy and tedious town. There were synagogues by the dozen — no, by the hundred. Also butchers' shops, and passers-by." He had grown up in Vitebsk at a time when to be a Jew there was to be a tethered man, with none of the mobility, social and geographical, that was the birthright of the gentile before 1914.

The Jew in Vitebsk lived in a society that denied him certain fundamental rights. Chagall dealt with that in his art by positing a state of affairs in which the Jew had supernatural powers. Imagination was his revenge. He could float high and free above the rooftops with his beloved in his arms. He could cross the town — or the whole world — in one colossal stride. And he could make life dance to the tunes that he drew from his green violin. In all this, he held tight to the objective realities of life in Vitebsk, as if by doing so he could remake them for the better.

In many other countries, such a painter would be honored in such a town. Streets would be named



The Tretyakov Gallery's "Wedding" (1918), a revisionist masterpiece.

after him, and above all a museum. But it emerged during work on the Chagall centenary exhibition in Moscow that nothing of the kind was likely to happen in Vitebsk. Speeches were made in Byelorussia, and articles written and published, to protest the identification of Vitebsk with someone who was both a Jew and a Zionist. Chagall may have been back at home in Moscow, but Vitebsk wanted no part of him.

It should be said that if Chagall left Russia in 1922 and never returned, except for a brief visit in 1973, it was not because he was expelled. It was because he realized that although he had been willing to help build a new society, both his fellow artists and the theater directors with whom he had hoped to work made it clear that they would just as soon see the back of him. And if his work, though carefully preserved in Soviet

museums, was rarely if ever seen in their galleries, it was because it was thought to be effete, backward-looking, sometimes mystical and too often concerned with Jewish subject matter. To overcome this long and loathsome tradition and get so large a show hung in Moscow in Chagall's centenary year was as much a political achievement as an aesthetic one.

Fundamentally, Chagall was about as apolitical as a man can

be. When he was living in Paris before World War I, a young Russian critic called A.V. Lunacharsky came to his studio and criticized his work from a political point of view. Chagall said, "If you Karl Marx is so smart, why don't you summon him back from the dead and get him to answer your silly questions about my work?" He was left with a bad

Continued on page 8

The Milder Side of Mick Jagger

by Robert Palmer

NEW YORK — Two albums into his solo career, and with the Rolling Stones apparently on hold indefinitely, Mick Jagger was talking about the advantages, and drawbacks, of being part of a band.

"I wanted to keep the same core of musicians throughout the album," he said, referring to his new album "Primitive Cool." "I switched keyboard players, and on some tracks that I wrote with Dave Stewart of Eurythmics, the two of us played rhythm guitars. But I tried to keep the basic group somewhat tighter, in order to get a consistent feel and establish a bit of an identity. I think I've moved away from the Rolling Stones sound on this record, but I hope I've retained some of the best parts of that sound."

The band heard on "Primitive Cool" isn't going to be mistaken for the Rolling Stones, not even with Jagger's unmistakable phrasing and vocal textures front and center. The drummer, Simon Phillips, and the formidable bassist, Doug Wimbish, celebrated for his work on Sugarhill Records rap classics like "The Message," and with the avant-funk trio Fats Comet, make a precise and versatile rhythm team, with a layered, wide-screen sound different from the scrappy, kinetic punch of the Stones. And rather than an integrated, raunchy twin-guitar attack, there's precise, spiraling lead guitar, courtesy of Jeff Beck.

Apart from this basic band, there's considerable variation from song to song. The title tune, with its aerobic-sounding keyboard parts and deftly orchestrated guitar and keyboard counterpoint, is momentarily reminiscent of Steely Dan. "Farty Doll" features Irish pipes and fiddle in a delicate acoustic arrangement. "On my first solo album, I basically wrote whatever first came to me, then recorded it," Jagger admitted. "I put a little more thought into this. I wanted to make the songs more varied in mood, so they weren't all variations on the same style."

It sounds as if Jagger is having too much fun calling the shots to be thinking about further Rolling Stones projects. "Oh, no, my feeling is that I'd very much like to do more Stones projects," said Jagger. "It should happen; I don't see why not. I enjoy doing this, though. It's interesting creating your own vision, and creating your own way. With a band, it's a kind of a democratic thing, so there's a lot of compromising. The songs go through a lot of changes between the writing and the finished record. When it's your album, you can try something, and if it doesn't work, well, it's your fault. I like doing it both ways, really."

With the Rolling Stones, Jagger really was part of the band, especially on records. The Stones's tight, integrated textures encouraged him to push his vocals, punching out phrases to match the percussive bite of the rhythms, and roughening his timbre to blend

Continued on page 8



Jagger recording at BBC studio earlier this month.

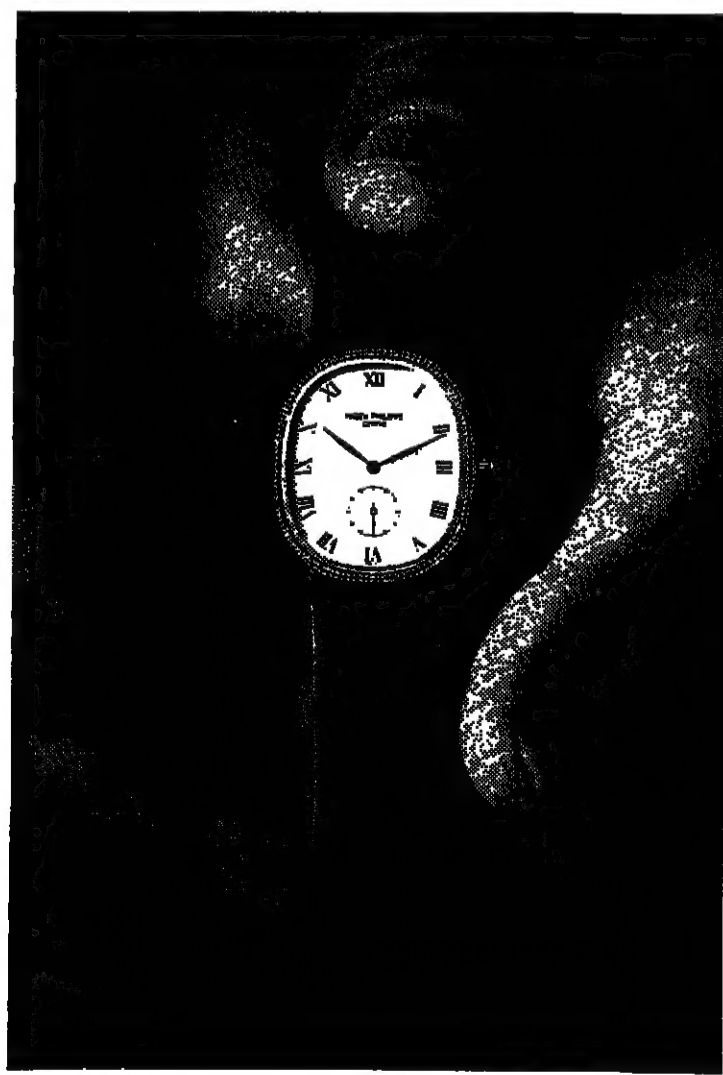
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WEEKEND

'Cousin' Director Looks at Movies, With a Few Winks

by Elizabeth Ayre

PARIS — A naked woman exits brashly from the bathroom and glides past a young Frenchman in bed. "If this were an American film," the lad muses, "she would be wearing a filmy negligee." Cut to a second shot of the woman exiting, this time dressed in toto.

The gag is only one of many that crop up in Jean-Charles Tacchella's new film, "Travelling Avant" — a paean to the avant-garde movement that coalesced in Paris during the years following World War II. Yet perhaps it best illustrates the director's grasp of the subtle contrasts between French and American films — differences he has deftly mastered in such films as "Cousin, Cousine" and "Escalier C."

And although Tacchella has been influenced by American films (Frank Borzage, Ernst Lubitsch and Frank Capra have been cited as mentors), he has honed his mastery of the quintessential French comedy to near-perfection.

His approach to filming has occasionally proven to be an *avant-garde*. "When I finished 'Cousin, Cousine,'" Tacchella said recently of the 1975 film that launched his international reputation, "the distributors at Gammont told me it wouldn't sell abroad because it was too French. They believed, for example, that if you wanted to sell a film in America, it had to be an action film."

Convinced of the film's potential, Tacchella skirted normal distribution procedures and headed for the United States with a copy of the film under his arm, waging that it would be a success.

He won his bet easily: "Cousin, Cousine" broke a record as the most profitable French film ever imported into the United States (a record held until "La Cage aux Folles" broke loose), and was nominated for three Academy Awards in 1977.

Of Italian, Russian and Austrian origin, Tacchella is a small, owlish man whose wrinkles fan out to frame waggish eyes. He shies away from any sort of definition of himself, admitting only a mania for film and a pronounced obstinate streak.

Both marked his childhood as he grew up, first in Cherbourg and later in Marseilles. Tacchella, who turns 62 next week, now interprets part of his boyhood penchant for films as an evasion from his schoolmates and their "kid games," which he scorned deeply. Scouring from theater to theater, the boy scribbled notes on each film, jotting down even the credits.

"At first my parents found this bizarre, but they let me carry on this way since I was

a good student," Tacchella explained. "After a while, my mother started to worry and decided to air me out in the local Boy Scout troop. I always managed to escape to the movies. And each time the Scouts made me serve at Mass (they were a Catholic group), I finagled my way out by fainting — dashing their spectacle to pieces," he added, an obvious gleam in his eye.

Tacchella was eventually booted out of the troop; according to the curate, the boy "preferred to frequent the cinema than to give his money to the poor," an accusation Tacchella hotly denies.

His passion for films could have led him into serious trouble during the Nazi occupation of France, when the authorities raided cinemas, rounding up young men who had dodged mandatory labor service in German factories. Although Tacchella was one of the evaders, he saw several movies each day, including special projections of rare films sponsored by the German Consulate.

Like the idealistic *cinéphilie* in "Travelling Avant," Tacchella came to Paris in 1944 with the explicit intention of flinging himself headlong into the film world. At the time, Paris was subjugated by the war and by the cold; coal was nowhere to be found, food was rationed and the cinema was the sole means of distraction.

"I wasn't even interested in women — unless, of course, they knew something about the cinema," he said.

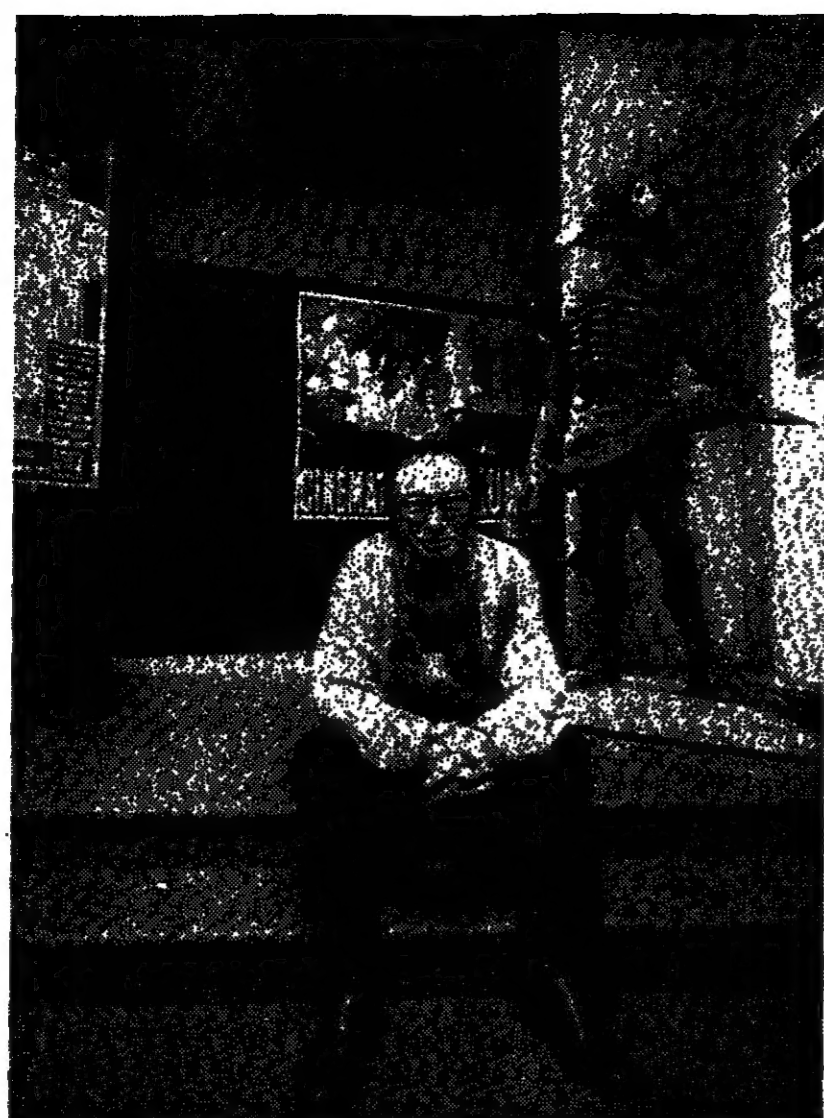
"I fell in love with actresses on the screen. My first wife was even an actress; she was the little girl with glasses in Henri Clouzot's film 'Le Corbeau'." — Liliane Maigret, Tacchella's second wife, Ginette Mathieu, with whom he lives in Versailles, works with him on his films.

Soon after his arrival in Paris, Tacchella attempted to enter IDHEC, the prestigious film institute founded during the Occupation, but he was refused entrance.

"Part of the entrance exam involved writing screenplays and they asked me how I would adapt a film based on the life of Louis XIII," he said. "When I told them I didn't give a hoot about Louis XIII, they booted me out of the competition. Whoever would imagine this king playing such a vital role in my life!"

After failing to secure a position as an assistant to director Jacques Becker, Tacchella finally landed a job at "L'Ecran Français," the first film weekly authorized to print after the war. (None had been permitted to publish before June 1945 due to paper shortages).

Here, he interviewed such behemoths as Erich von Stroheim ("He had such an in-



Jean-Charles Tacchella.

credible knack for bursting into tears on command.") and Orson Welles. Welles had become a paragon for inspiration after "Citizen Kane" — which he made when he was 25 without ever having been an assistant director — was released in France.

With film critic André Bazin and others, Tacchella went on to found "Objectif 49," an "alternative" film club presided over by Jean Cocteau. Geared toward the future, it featured both new and obscure films, a contrast with the traditional emphasis on oldies.

Adding to the fervor of the period, Henri Langlois began daily projections at the Cinéma Français in November 1948 which, with "Objectif 49," initiated an entire generation of Young Turks — Jean-Luc Godard, François Truffaut, Claude Chabrol and so on — to the movies.

After a stint as a gagman in 1949, Tacchella worked as a screenwriter until he shot his first film in 1969-70, a short entitled "Les Derniers Hivers" (The Last Winters), which won France's Prix Vigo for the most promising first work.

"Travelling Avant," a tender, nostalgic

movie produced by Daniel Toscani du Plantier, is Tacchella's eighth full-length feature. Although it has not been sold in the United States, it inaugurated (out of competition) the foreign film selection at the Toronto Film Festival, which ended Sept. 19.

"All my films deal with social relationships, as others don't portray them," Tacchella explained. "I want to create characters who take their passion to the limits. Dissatisfied with the norm, they go farther than the others — like the *cinéphilie* in 'Travelling Avant,' or Victor Lanoux in 'Cousin, Cousine,' who changes jobs every three years to experience different walks of life. And yet they are simple, ordinary people whom you meet every day."

"I have always been struck by what Frank Capra once told me: 'You are like me. You place a mirror before the spectator. Yet putting a mirror in front of the spectators is the worst thing to do because they never want to recognize themselves in it. You've chosen the most dangerous route.' But," Tacchella added, "one that corresponds to a certain need."

Chagall in Moscow

Continued from page 7

impression of the whole visit, and assumed that the feeling was mutual.

But when Lunacharsky was put in charge of Russian artistic life after the revolution of 1917, he asked Chagall to take over the art school at Vitebsk. Acting from a humane and liberal point of view, Chagall enrolled not only every house painter in Vitebsk as students, but all the house painters' children as well. Wearing a traditional Russian shirt, and with a leather briefcase under his arm, he lobbied as best he could for money, food and materials, all of which would otherwise have been in short supply. Any artist who wanted to teach in Vitebsk was welcome to do so, and a lot of gifted people came.

In this way, Chagall did the work of a humanitarian. Ideologically speaking, however, he rated nowhere. When he organized the celebrations in Vitebsk in October 1918 for the first anniversary of the revolution, the authorities were outraged to find that the walls and house fronts of Vitebsk had been turned into a fairy-tale bazaar and the only human beings in sight were not heroes of the revolution but circus performers in costume.

When Lunacharsky got wind of this, he appointed a 26-year-old painter, Vera Emelieva — "the Cicciolina of Vitebsk," Chagall called her — as rector of the school. El Lisitsky became head of printing and graphic art, and in November 1919 Kazimir Malevich arrived to teach painting. These were hard-line avant-gardists under whose guidance the direction of the school was completely transformed. Chagall's work could not have been more out of step with that of his new colleagues, whose aim it was to sever every link with descriptive art and to pursue a more radical direction. While Chagall was away, buying himself with the practical problems of the school, they banded together and gave him 24 hours' notice to resign his position and leave town.

It was rough business, but in time with the times. As a teacher, Malevich was older, stronger, more committed and more charismatic than Chagall. One student in the school wrote that whereas under Chagall the problems of everyday life were a continual preoccupation, Malevich brought a completely new approach to the function of the school. Between the Chagall who dreamed of levitation, and of swinging his young wife like a kite, high in the air



Vava Chagall and Andrei Voznesensky.

above him, and the Malevich who painted the famous "White on White" (now in the Museum of Modern Art in New York) there could be no compromise.

Nor did Chagall fare much better in the theatrical activities toward which Lunacharsky had specifically encouraged him. He had an innate sense of drama. Even "The Window Looking Onto the Garden" of 1917 has a Chekhovian air that makes us wonder what will happen next, somewhere between the light and airy interior and the woodland beyond. Who will come toward the house with fateful bread, we ask ourselves? But Chagall isn't telling.

He was a solitary dreamer, and theater is teamwork. A painting like the "Homage to Gogol" in the Museum of Modern Art is the quintessence of theater. When Chagall was asked to work with some of the leading directors of the day, he had trouble integrating himself into their productions. Those who swore by Stanislavsky expected a minutely simulated realism from stage designers, and Chagall was not the man for that. His was a pure, intense, inimitable vision, whether the commission was for Gogol's "Inspector General" or "The Playboy of the Western World" by J.M. Synge, and somehow it rarely seemed to fit the climate of the times.

The great exception to this, and one for which we had looked to the century show for the long-withheld evidence, was the Jewish Theater in Moscow. Even there, where Chagall might have seemed a col-

laborator made in heaven, there were problems with the director. There has been talk for many years of Chagall's designs for the three short plays by Sholem Aleichem with which the theater opened in 1921, and above all of his big decorations for the interior of the theater. In those big decorations, Chagall is believed to have given his whole self. That idea was certainly borne out by the sketches that remained in his possession. So it was a disappointment that his work for the Jewish Theater was not touched upon in the centenary exhibition.

The noble colonnaded spaces of the Pushkin Museum were handsomely and variously filled. The case for the late work of Chagall was put with particular eloquence in paintings like "Jacob's Ladder" and "Cows Over Vitebsk." These might have been no more than recycling of themes first mooted 30 or 60 years earlier, and Chagall might have looked like a man killed by adulation. But there was in their execution a firm and weighty quality that showed them to have been thought out afresh. They were luminous, but of flesh, not there was not a trace. At the opening ceremonies the applause was loud and long for Vava Chagall and for Andrei Voznesensky, but the true hero of the day was Chagall himself, who did not have to dream of levitating above the rooftops of the Pushkin Museum but would have been welcome to make it inside, through the big front door and up the red carpet installed for the occasion.

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HOLIDAYS
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HOLIDAYS
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Milder Mick Jagger

Continued from page 7

with the overdriven sizzle of the guitar amplifiers. On "Primitive Cool" the singing is varied in mood, approach and texture, and the mix puts the vocals squarely in the foreground. Jagger was always skilful at creating an illusion of spontaneity and improvisation. Once, he can be quick-witted and inventive, but he was never the sort of singer who picks up a lyric sheet and sings the words in his own way. He studies a lyric, considering the person behind the words, creating a character, then coming up with the sort of phrasing and vocal textures that seem appropriate.

THE Jagger who emerges from the lyrics, and from between the lines on "Primitive Cool," is a decidedly different character than Mick Jagger, Rolling Stone. "I suppose some of the songs, 'Primitive Cool' and 'War Baby,' for example, are more personal," he said, with a disclaimer: "They're a long way from being autobiography."

In the song "Primitive Cool," the singer finds himself trying to answer some embarrassingly direct questions, posed by his children, or grandchildren. The children's voices seem distant, mocking. "Did you walk cool in the '60's, daddy? Did you fight in the war? Or did you chase all the whores on the rock-and-roll mumble? Did you break all the laws that were ready to crumble?" The singer can only answer, "Go check it out yourself — Cause I've had it playing teacher for today."

"Throwaway," the album's catchiest song, with a melodious chorus and a Motown flavor, the singer says he "used to play the Casanova," but makes fun of an absorption in "cheap champagne, brief affairs and backstage love," because "a love like this is much too good to ever throw away."

And here's "Let's Work," a song in praise of the good old Protestant work ethic. "Don't waste your energy — On making enemies — Just take a deep breath and work your way up." This is hardly the hedonistic party animal and prophet of apocalypse Jagger played to the hilt as a Rolling Stone. This singer appreciates home and hearth, hard work and good clean fun. And one suspects that this singer is much closer to the "real" Jagger than that Satanic fellow who used to sing "Sympathy for the Devil" over was.

But will the new Mick Jagger prove as interesting, and as durable, as the familiar one? That remains to be seen. At its best, "Primitive Cool" is distinctive, finely crafted pop music. But some of the songs, the ballad "Say You Will" for example, mistake sentimentality for sentiment. And Mick Jagger, Rolling Stone, would never have sung lines as inept as "Face the music, face the truth. Chase that first sweet bird of youth." With his new album, Jagger persuades us to take him seriously as a solo artist. But he doesn't persuade us to forget about his former band, not by a long shot.

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Danish Ballet Awards Set

THE Royal Danish Theater in Copenhagen has announced the establishment of the Hans Christian Andersen Ballet Awards for excellence in international ballet.

Walter Cronkite, the former CBS News anchor, will announce the winners of the awards, which are under the patronage of Queen Margrethe II of Denmark, at a ceremony to be televised internationally by satellite from Copenhagen next May 7. Cronkite has served as host for the Kennedy Center Honors awards in Washington for seven years and has taken part in special events in Denmark in the past. The broadcast will include a gala performance by several ballet companies from outside Denmark, as well as the Royal Danish Ballet. Thirty-eight troupes have been invited to submit nominations to the judges — Robert Joffrey of the Joffrey Ballet, Yuri Grigorovich of the Bolshoi Ballet, and Frank Andersen of the Royal Danish Ballet.

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COPENHAGEN:
National Museum, Humlebaek
Tel. 19.07.20.
- To Nov. 29: Pre-Colombian
and Mesoamerican objects in gold,
silver and stone from national
collections in Mexico and 21 muse-
ums in Europe and the U.S.

ENGLAND

LONDON:
National Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
- To Oct. 18: The Image of
London: views of London from
1519 to 1919 by artists foreign to the
city, including Rembrandt,
Gainsborough, Whistler, Mo-
ndrian.

Howard Gallery (tel: 928.57.08)
- To Sept. 27: 140 drawings by
Francis Surrealist artist André
Masson done between 1922-1974.
- To Sept. 27: Gilbert and
Sullivan 1982-1986.
Royal Academy of Arts (tel:
930.1313).

- To Oct. 25: Master Drawings
from the Ian Woodner Collection.
The 100 drawings from the early
career of the Impressionist.
Royal Festival Hall (tel:
927.1440).

- To Oct. 18: Star Choices
from the Arts Council Collection.
The 100 drawings from the early
career of contemporary art.
National Maritime Museum,
Greenwich (tel: 858-4422).

- To Oct. 25: Masters of the Sea:
drawings with a maritime theme
by British artists 1650-1930.
Tate Gallery (tel: 930.7111).

- To Jan. 31: 100 photographs of
the royal family by Cecil Be-
nnett between 1939-1970.

FRANCE

PARIS:
Musée Georges Pompidou (tel:
47.12.33).
- To Oct. 11: Drawings by
French poet, actor and director

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1987

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Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

Why do most of our hostesses have a university degree?



Page 11

WALL STREET WATCH

Stocking Up on Bargains At the Grocery Chains

By VARTANIG C. VARTAN
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most money managers have ignored grocery-chain stocks in the current bull market. As one Wall Street analyst observed on Tuesday: "It's hard to put sex appeal into a sack of potatoes." But in what might appear to be a humdrum group with low profit margins, some issues have performed handsomely.

The Class B shares of Food Lion Inc., a regional chain in the Southeast, sold for as little as \$2 in 1982. On Wednesday they closed at \$24.25 in over-the-counter trading. And Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., probably the best-known name in the industry — has seen the price of its shares double on the New York Stock Exchange in the last 52 weeks. A&P closed Wednesday at \$40.75.

Shares of Weis Markets Inc., whose supermarkets are mainly in central Pennsylvania, hit a record high of \$41.25 on Monday, up some 300 percent in the last six years.

One industry leader sees supermarkets as 'surrogate homemakers.'

"Albertson's Inc. is my favorite in the group," said Susan C. Schmierer of Prudential-Bache Securities. This fast-growing, Idaho-based chain provided a positive earnings surprise recently. It reported that earnings for the quarter ended July 31 jumped to 86 cents a share, from 69 cents a year earlier. The company earned \$3 a share for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1987. Ms. Schmierer estimates profits at \$3.60 in fiscal 1988 and at \$4.20 the following year. These figures will be adjusted when a 2-for-1 stock split takes effect on Oct. 5.

On Wednesday Albertson's edged ahead 12.5 cents, to \$62.875. In the last 52 weeks, its price ranged between \$41 and \$65.125. The stock recently sold at a 20 percent discount to the general market.

Ms. Schmierer said that Albertson's stock could rise as high as \$85 a share over the next 12 months.

AS A GROUP, grocery chains are far from immune from intense price competition and other pressures. Winn-Dixie Stores Inc., for example, actually saw its profits drop in the latest fiscal year, reflecting competition in its Florida stores and depressed conditions in Texas and Louisiana.

The more successful companies have often prospered by pruning costs, hammering out advantageous labor contracts, adding service departments, and combining drugstore operations with their traditional merchandises.

But the battle for the consumer's wallet continues, according to Sandra Grossfield, of the Value Line Investment Survey.

"Increasingly, supermarkets find themselves competing not only with each other, but also with restaurants for the food dollar," she said. "While amounts spent for food are constantly shrinking as a proportion of total consumer expenditures, the percentage of that smaller figure spent at restaurants is growing at the expense of food at home."

One strategy for supermarkets, she added, "is to go head to head with fast-food restaurants by selling more prepared items." One industry leader even evasions the supermarket's eventually becoming a "surrogate homemaker," she said.

Value Line monitors 1,700 stocks and each week it selects 100 companies showing the best prospects for outperforming the market over the next 12 months. No less than five grocery stocks are top-rated choices. These are Albertson's, Food Lion, A&P, Weis Markets and Hinnshof Brothers.

Food Lion has been one of the industry's big successes, and Marilyn Royce, another Value Line analyst, said that the company was "incredibly good at controlling costs." It earned 39 cents a share last year, and Ms. Royce estimates profits at 50 cents this year and at 65 cents in 1988.

Both Food Lion and A&P are controlled by European companies. "The Europeans understand food," one analyst said.

Peru Uses Goods to Pay Debt

\$8.8 Million for Midland Bank

By Eric N. Berg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Midland Bank PLC, in an important agreement on the debt of a hard-pressed developing nation, will accept iron, copper and other raw materials from Peru as payment of part of the \$160 million Peru owes the British bank.

Midland plans to sell — through contractors — \$23 million of the commodities in world markets and then to give Peru \$14.2 million of the proceeds. Midland will keep the \$8.8 million difference as partial repayment of the Peruvian debt.

The agreement was signed this week in London and Lima. It is the first time since the debt crisis began in 1982, analysts said, that a commercial bank has agreed to accept commodities instead of cash.

A spokesman for First Interstate Bank of Los Angeles said Wednesday that his bank was putting the deal touches on a similar deal with Peru. Although there have been previous debt-for-commodity swaps, they typically involved money owed to countries, not to banks.

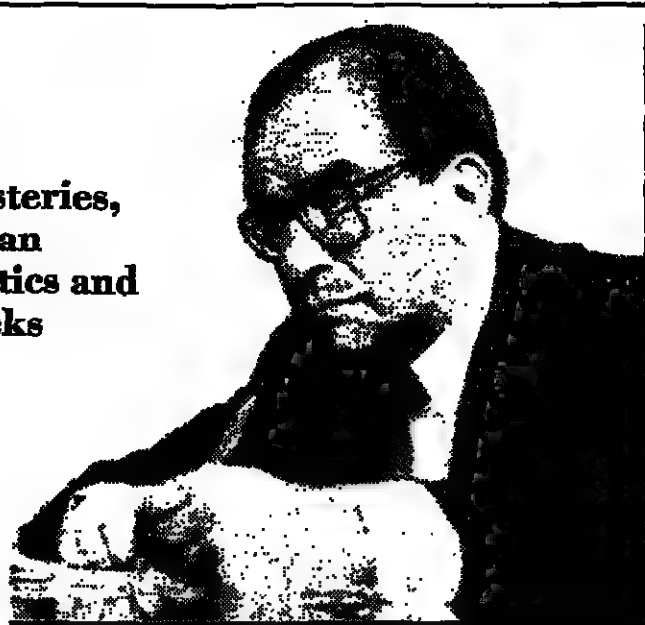
Ever since the topic of such swaps was raised by First Interstate more than a year ago, debate has been heated. Some banks argue that the swaps give one lender preferential access to a country's export earnings. In this instance, Midland will keep the entire \$8.8 million, but if that sum were a conventional repayment in cash, Midland would be required to share it with Peru's other lenders.

"It is a very sensitive issue because other banks will not get paid," said one Midland executive.

But a Midland spokesman in London said the swap would be good for all of the lenders because Peru's overall indebtedness would be reduced by \$8.8 million, thus increasing the country's ability to make future payments.

Analysts called the deal an innovative, though tiny, move to pare Peru's \$14.6 billion of total foreign debt.

Fascinated by monetary mysteries, Alan Greenspan devours statistics and constantly seeks advice.



Greenspan Shifts Into Fast-Forward New Fed Chairman Is Racing to Learn, Happy to Listen

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Even by the standards of Alan Greenspan, whose soft-spoken demeanor belies a restless, driven nature, the last five weeks have been hectic.

There have been dozens of briefings and staff meetings, mounds of unfamiliar documents, get-acquainted dashes to Switzerland and Florida, round trips on the Washington-New York shuttle and one glittery party, at the Swedish Embassy.

Not to mention a minicrisis over the dollar that prompted the new chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who works a 7:30 A.M. to 7:30 P.M. day, to raise the central bank's discount rate for the first time in three years.

"He did say to me that since he's been on the job, he feels like a VCR on fast-forward," said Robert F. Forrestal, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, who was Mr. Greenspan's host on a whirlwind trip to the South last week.

Mr. Greenspan said recently that at his current pace, he would serve his four-year term in something like one year, eight months and 47 minutes.

The 13th chairman of an institution created in 1913, Mr. Greenspan has not been given the luxury of a calm apprenticeship. Since taking over on Aug. 11, he has watched the U.S. merchandise trade deficit widen and has had to respond to his first test by the markets.

While some analysts question aspects of the discount rate increase that followed, it is widely agreed that he has tackled his new job with uncommon vigor. He is said to be fascinated by the unveiling of monetary mysteries only dimly glimpsed in his years as a private economist.

With all the activity of the first few weeks, the 61-year-old Fed chairman recognizes that he might be overdoing it, and acquaintances say that he is already looking a bit haggard. But he has decided not to appoint a personal assistant.

For at least the foreseeable future, Mr. Greenspan will operate without such help, traditionally enjoyed by Fed chairmen, because he has found that doing things himself helps him reach out to the Fed staff.

In this, Mr. Greenspan has had early success, by all accounts within the Fed's white marble headquarters not far from the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

Unlike Paul A. Volcker, his predecessor, who was described as often imperious, Mr. Greenspan is said to be regularly going outside the chain of command to feed his voracious appetite for statistics and other information. Frequently, it is said, he has been stunned by the speed and comprehensiveness of the responses, his status notwithstanding.

This, as President Kennedy learned by occasionally phoning relatively low-level analysts at the Central Intelligence Agency 25 years ago, can do wonders for staff morale.

"There is an opening up of things, an openness to views that is refreshing around here," said Edward W. Kelley Jr., who after Mr. Greenspan is the newest governor of the seven-member Federal Reserve Board. "He wants to know what other people think."

H. Robert Heller, another board member, said that the new chairman has produced "a very collegial atmosphere" marked not just by dialogue but by "multilogue."

Mr. Heller appeared to harbor some misgivings about the decision to raise the discount rate; he was out of town on Sept. 4 and could not vote. Nevertheless, he gave Mr. Greenspan high marks for style. "It's more of a board instead of just one man," Mr. Heller said. "I find that very attractive."

Martha R. Seger, the board member most critical of Mr. Volcker for his style, said she had been out of town for half of Mr. Greenspan's brief See GREENSPAN, Page 15

Dart Offers \$6 Billion for Dayton Hudson

LANDOVER, Maryland — Dart Group Corp. proposed a merger Thursday of one of its affiliates with Dayton Hudson Corp., the seventh-largest U.S. retailer. The offer for Dayton Hudson was valued in the range of \$6 billion.

In a letter to Dayton Hudson, Dart, a discount retailer, offered \$65 per share in cash for 95 percent of Dayton Hudson's common stock and a 20 percent equity interest in Dart for the balance. Dart operates drugstores, book outlets and auto parts stores.

Dart said that based upon discussions with its financial adviser, PaineWebber, it believed that the total value of its offer was more than \$65 per share. Dayton Hudson's stock closed \$52.875 Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, up 50 cents, before Dart announced its buyout offer.

Dayton Hudson operates Target, Mervyn's, Dayton Hudson Department stores and Lechmere stores in the United States. Its sales last year were \$9.3 billion.

Dart said that the terms of its offer were negotiable and that it was prepared to meet with Dayton Hudson's chairman, Kenneth Mackie, its board, and its advisors. The company said that if its proposal were accepted by the Dayton Hudson board and it obtained satisfactory senior bank financing, PaineWebber was confident it could arrange the unsecured and subordinated debt financing necessary to complete the deal.

Dart said that its offer was subject to a recommendation by Dayton Hudson's board that shareholders approve the merger and the redemption of Dayton Hudson's preferred share purchase rights.

Dart said it would retain Dayton Hudson's management and its policies regarding employees, management and suppliers. It said it would offer management and other key employees the opportunity "to have a meaningful ownership interest in the new company."

The discount retailer said it also would maintain Dayton Hudson's headquarters in Minneapolis and give its current directors representation on the board of the merged company.

Housing Starts In the U.S. Fell 1.5% in August

WASHINGTON — Housing construction fell by 1.5 percent in August, the fifth decline in the past six months, the U.S. government said Thursday.

The Commerce Department reported that new homes and apartments were started at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.38 million units last month, the slowest pace in more than four years.

The August drop in housing starts followed an increase of 1.3 percent in July. That gain had followed four consecutive monthly declines.

The weakness in housing construction this year has been led to a sharp jump in mortgage interest rates. Fixed-rate mortgages, which had fallen to a nine-year low of 9 percent in late March, have risen about 2 percentage points and stood last week at 10.9 percent.

During the first eight months of the year, housing construction had declined by 11.2 percent from a year earlier.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates		Sept. 17						
	\$	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Shlr.	R.P.	Yen	
American	8.04	3.3615	17.228	3.3274	0.1897 *	5.627 *	1.338	1.607
British(lb)	27.268		38.1028	2.8824	18.4428		26.004	3.243
French	6.55	1.9363		1.9363	1.9363		1.9363	1.9363
German (Mk)	1.47		38.886	3.9448	21.878	3.3282	2.078	3.218
Italian	1,211.9	2,197.20	799.10	514.85		45.726	34.791	91.80
Netherl.	3.60	1.4473	17.018	1.7218	0.1878	5.627 *	1.338	1.607
Porto	480.06	957.39	32.381		4.86	29.641	31.687	47.977
Spain	166.38	197.29	29.79	33.82	6.7108	7.46	3.6113	36.27
Swiss	1.48		1.48		1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
West German	1.36		38.886	3.9448	21.878	3.3282	2.078	3.218
Yen	161	0.764	2.5475	3.9473	1.69137	2.0087	1.2223	144.34
Other	1.36	0.764	2.5475	3.9473	1.69137	2.0087	1.2223	144.34

Currencies in London, Tokyo and Zurich. London and other currencies, New York totals at 4 P.M.
* At Commercial Rates. \$ To yen see sounds; \$ To other see dollar; * Units of 100; 1000, 10000

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, IMF, OECD, and other sources. New York rates at 4 P.M. Eastern Standard Time. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted. N.A. = Not Available.

Interest Rates

Key Money Rates	Sept. 17
Discount rate	5.00%
Prime rate	8.00%
Federal funds	7.00%
90-day T-bill	7.00%
180-day T-bill	7.00%
1-year T-bill	7.00%
2-year T-bill	7.00%
3-year T-bill	7.00%
5-year T-bill	7.00%
10-year T-bill	7.00%
30-year T-bill	7.00%

Source: Federal Reserve Bank, U.S. Treasury, and other sources. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted. N.A. = Not Available.

Gold

Gold	Sept. 17
Gold price	320.00
Gold futures	320.00
Gold options	320.00
Gold coins	320.00
Gold jewelry	320.00
Gold bullion	320.00
Gold bars	320.00
Gold dust	320.00
Gold scrap	320.00
Gold coins	320.00
Gold jewelry	320.00
Gold bullion	320.00
Gold bars	320.00
Gold dust	320.00
Gold scrap	320.00

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, IMF, OECD, and other sources. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted. N.A. = Not Available.

EC Promises Retaliation If U.S. Blocks Textiles

BRUSSELS — The European Community will retaliate in kind if the United States adopts a bill to curb textile, clothing and shoe imports that was just approved by the House of Representatives, the EC's top trade official said Thursday.

"If such a law were adopted, the community would be obliged to take retaliatory measures against U.S. products," said Willy De Clercq, the EC commissioner for external affairs. "I hope that the American legislators are conscious of the danger that this represents both for the United States and for world commerce."

The bill approved Wednesday, which is practically certain to be vetoed by President Ronald Reagan, aims to restrict the growth of textile and apparel imports to 1 percent a year from 1986 levels. It would limit nonmember footwear imports to 1986 levels.

These quotas would affect a wide range of consumer products, including those made of cotton, wool and certain blends. They also would apply to shoes, towels, rugs, handbags, luggage, leather shoes, vinyl plastic shoes and leather athletic shoes.

Officials in Taiwan and Hong Kong, which are major textile and clothing exporters to the United States, also objected to the bill.

Hong Kong's director of trade, Michael See, asserted that "there is

a good chance" the bill would not become law. He noted that the House vote fell short of the two-thirds majority needed to override a presidential veto.

"In Hong Kong, every opportunity is taken to influence U.S. visitors against the textile bill and to explain Hong Kong's free trade stance," Mr. See added.

In Taiwan, a spokesman for the Board of Foreign Trade said, "Americans don't need this kind of law, and protectionism will eventually hurt American consumers."

The House approved the bill Wednesday by a 263-156 vote. Passage of the legislation was never in doubt, but its sponsors had hoped to demonstrate enough support to show that a presidential veto could be overridden. Even with backing from 71 Republicans, the measure was still 27 votes shy of the 290 needed to guarantee an override.

Reagan administration officials were quick to seize on that point, declaring that a veto was "inevitable" if the measure ended up on Mr. Reagan's desk. The bill is expected to win Senate approval.

"The failure of textile bill proponents to muster enough votes to override a presidential veto represents a victory for a responsible trade policy," Clayton K. Ventner, the U.S. trade representative, said. "The bill itself represents public policy-making at its worst."

(NYT, AP)

Japan Seeks to Exclude China From Export Bans, Aides Say

TOKYO — Japan intends to grant preferential treatment to China in applying Western restrictions on exports of sensitive items to Communist nations, sources quoted Japanese government officials as saying Thursday.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone conveyed that intention during a conversation with Saburo Tsukamoto, chairman of the opposition Democratic Socialist Party, the officials said.

"It is necessary to consider separate measures" for China, the officials quoted Mr. Nakasone as telling Mr. Tsukamoto, who had just returned from a visit to Beijing.

Mr. Tsukamoto reportedly had told Mr. Nakasone that Chinese leaders had the perception that recent Japanese moves to tighten restrictions on exports to Communist nations were unfriendly to China.

The Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, a Paris-based organization that monitors exports to Communist nations, designates 178 items as sensi-

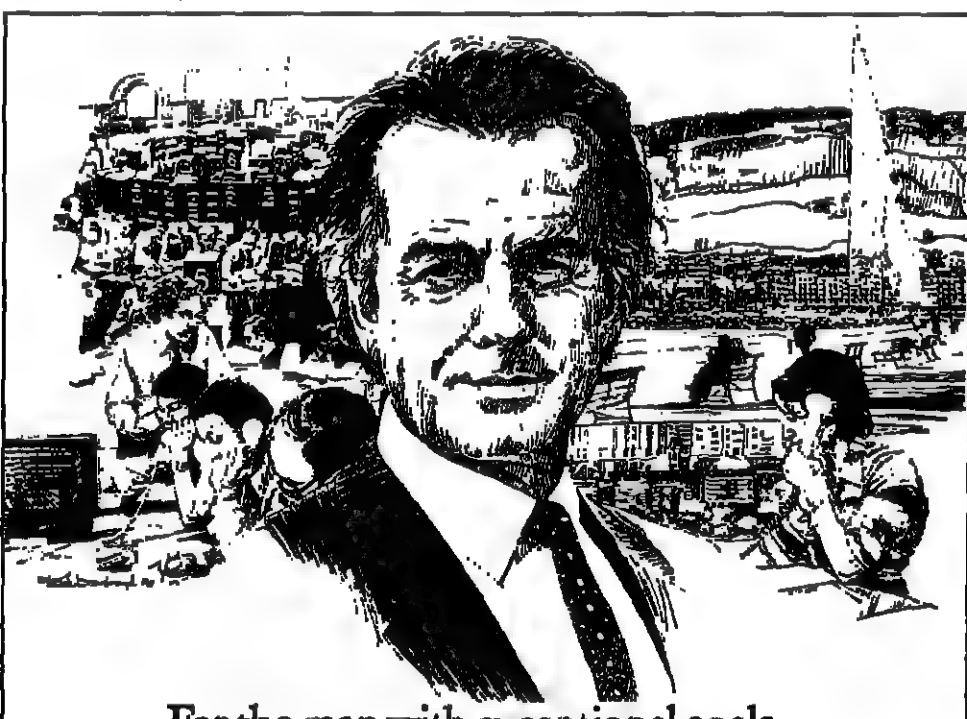
tive and requires export licenses for a further 55 items.

The restrictions on Japan's exports apply to 14 Communist nations. But informed sources said that the Ministry of International Trade and Industry had decided that export restrictions to China would apply to only 36 of the 178 sensitive items.

Tokyo introduced new restrictive measures on exports to Communist nations after Toshiba Machine Co. was found to have sold sophisticated milling machines to the Soviet Union. The United States said that the equipment was used to make nuclear propellers for Soviet nuclear submarines, making them harder to detect.

Japan tightened foreign exchange and trade laws after the scandal, and a new bill approved this month in the Diet, or parliament, raised the maximum penalty for violating COCOM rules from three to five years in prison.

Japan barred Toshiba Machine on May 22 from trading with 14 Communist nations for a one-year period.



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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Guinness Will Acquire Schenley Inc. From Riklis for \$480 Million

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Guinness PLC said Thursday it had agreed to acquire Schenley Industries Inc., a U.S. beverage distributor, from Rapid American Corp. for \$480 million.

Schenley, based in New York, distributes Guinness's New York White Label Scotch whisky and Gordon's gin in the United States. Michael J. Riklis, Guinness's finance director, said, "This makes sense strategically for us to own the company that distributes our top-selling brands in the United States."

Rapid American Corp., a conglomerate, is headed by Moshe Riklis, a U.S. businessman.

Meanwhile, Guinness, the huge British beverage group, reported Thursday a sharp increase in first-half pre-tax profit to \$151 million (\$248.5 million) from \$80 million a year earlier. Group sales increased 29 percent to £1.32 billion in the first half, from £1.02 billion a year earlier, the company said.

Guinness said it would finance its takeover of Schenley through its own resources.

Last year, Rapid American bought some \$90 million worth of Guinness shares during the British company's contested bid for the whisky producer Distillers Co. Rapid's purchases were reported to have helped Guinness clinch its successful £2.7 billion takeover.

However, a bitter dispute developed between Guinness and Rapid-American Corp. that has now ended by the Schenley acquisition.

The dispute involved the fact that prior to the Guinness takeover of Distillers, Schenley had held exclusive rights to distribute, on renewable three-year contracts, Distiller's popular Dewar's Scotch in the United States.

But in November, Schenley obtained even longer-term distribution rights for Dewar's, as well as the Dewar's trademark. Those moves touched off a controversy between Guinness's new management and the Riklis group.

Guinness said earlier this year that an American attorney, Thomas J. Ward, was largely responsible for the renegotiation of the Schenley contracts after the Guinness takeover of Distillers was completed. Mr. Ward was a legal adviser to Guinness during the buyout.

Guinness dismissed Mr. Ward, in addition to several senior executives, in January following the start of a British government investigation into the company's acquisition of Distillers. The company charged at the time that Mr. Ward and others had acted without full board approval on several occasions.

Guinness said that Schenley expected to post a pre-tax profit of \$50 million on sales in excess of \$500 million in its current fiscal year ending Jan. 31.

Crownx Ending Acquisition Plan

TORONTO — Crownx Inc. said Thursday it would not proceed with its \$289 million (\$476 million) offer to buy the whole shareholding of Mercantile Holdings PLC.

The company said its decision was prompted by Thursday's ruling from the British mergers panel, which said Mercantile need not hold a shareholder meeting to consider an earlier bid for the division from Quadrex Holdings Ltd.

Crownx had offered to pay \$280 million to British & Commonwealth Holdings PLC, which is acquiring all of Mercantile, and \$9 million to Mercantile's shareholders. B&C and Quadrex have agreed to divide Mercantile's assets.

Dwens-Illinois to Acquire Container Maker

NEW YORK — Brockway Inc. said Thursday that it had agreed to acquire Dwens-Illinois Inc. for \$744 million.

If approved by Brockway's board, the merger would join two of the major U.S. container makers, based in Jacksonville, Fla., said that under terms of a merger Dwens-Illinois would pay \$60 for each of Brockway's issued 12.4 million common shares outstanding.

Dwens-Illinois, based in Toledo,

leileman Board Rejects Buyout

MADISON, Wisconsin — G. leileman Brewing Co. said Thursday that it had rejected its shareholders' offer to buyout the company from Alex Bond, the Australian businessman.

leileman said its board of directors, which met Wednesday, unanimously recommended its shareholders reject the \$38-a-share offer from Bond Corp. Holdings as inadequate. However, company indicated it was willing to meet with Bond Corp. and did entertain new proposals.

The statement came a day after Wisconsin Legislature approved a anti-takeover bill in a session called following Mr. leileman's ouster. Shares of leileman closed Thursday at \$41.87, \$1.37, in trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Turkey Awards Plant Orders

NKARA — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said Friday that Turkey awarded contracts for two thermal power plants, each at more than \$1 billion.

The contracts were awarded to a consortium that includes Westinghouse Electric Corp., Chiyoda Electric Power Co. of Japan, and Control Services Pty. of Australia and Gama of Turkey will build a plant in the northwestern town of Tokat.

The consortium, which includes Westinghouse Electric Corp., Chiyoda Electric Power Co. of Japan, and Control Services Pty. of Australia and Gama of Turkey will build a plant in the northwestern town of Tokat.

The consortium, which includes Westinghouse Electric Corp., Chiyoda Electric Power Co. of Japan, and Control Services Pty. of Australia and Gama of Turkey will build a plant in the northwestern town of Tokat.

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HCA Completes Sale of 104 Hospitals, Will Buy Back 12 Million Shares

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Hospital Corp. of America announced Thursday a plan to buy back up to 12 million of its outstanding shares, as part of a major reorganization of the company.

HCA, until now the largest publicly held hospital management company in the United States, also said it had completed the sale of 104 hospitals for \$2.1 billion to a new company owned by HCA employees. Some of the money from the sale will be used to buy back HCA shares.

HCA's board of directors has authorized

a "Dutch auction" of up to 12 million shares, in which shareholders will be given the opportunity to sell their shares back to the company at a price between \$47 and \$51 cash a share.

HCA has a total of around \$2.2 billion shares outstanding. The company's stock closed at \$44.75 a share Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange. It has reached a maximum of \$50 a share in the past two years, an HCA spokesman, Vic Campbell, said.

The offer to shareholders will begin Monday and remain open for 30 days.

Thomas F. Frist, HCA's chairman and chief executive officer, announced completion of the sale of 104 hospitals in 22 states. The hospitals are mainly smaller, community-based facilities.

The hospitals were sold to Healthtrust Inc., a new company owned by HCA employees that will also be based in Nashville.

HCA officials said Healthtrust is financing the purchase of the hospitals through an employee stock ownership plan — making it one of the largest such plans ever formed and the first major hospital company to be owned largely by its employees.

R. Clayton McWhorter, most recently president and chief operating officer of HCA, will become chairman and chief executive officer of Healthtrust.

"Through this restructuring transaction," Mr. Frist said, "we are streamlining HCA's operations, improving the company's financial strength and enhancing our future growth potential."

While the stock repurchase is expected to cost around \$600 million, the remainder of the proceeds from the hospital sale will go to pay off HCA's debts, he said.

Putnam to Leave Columbia Pictures

NEW YORK — David Putnam, one of the few independent producers recruited to run a major Hollywood studio, is resigning as chairman of Columbia Pictures, the company announced Thursday.

Mr. Putnam, a Briton whose credits include "Chariots of Fire" and "The Killing Fields," both made before he arrived at Columbia, had two years left on his three-year contract at the studio, which is owned by Coca-Cola Co.

His resignation came less than three weeks after Coca-Cola announced that its entertainment businesses, including Columbia, would merge with Tri-Star Pictures Inc.

Coca-Cola said Mr. Putnam's decision to resign followed a meeting with Victor A. Kaufman, chairman and chief executive officer of Tri-Star.

Last week, Mr. Putnam said he would not be affected by the merger. But industry analysts said it was expected that Mr. Putnam and Mr. Kaufman would clash.

Mr. Putnam's hiring in mid-1986 was widely viewed as a gamble by Coca-Cola to revitalize Columbia's declining fortunes. The studio, acquired by Coca-Cola in 1981, had suffered a series of management upheavals and a string of box-office failures.

Mr. Putnam, 46, had established a solid creative reputation as an independent filmmaker but had never held an executive position with a U.S. studio. He reportedly antagonized many Hollywood executives with vocal criticism of their free spending and his apparent disinterest for mass-market commercial cinema.

AEG Says Sales Rose 5% In First 8 Months of '87

FRANKFURT — AEG AG, the West German electronics company, said Thursday that group revenue rose 5 percent to nearly 7 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.86 billion) in the first eight months of 1987 from a year earlier.

AEG expects revenue of nearly 12 billion DM this year, said the managing board chairman, Heinz Dürr.

Conti Gummi Names Urban To Head Management Board

HANNOVER, West Germany — Continental Gummi-Werke AG, the West German tire maker, has appointed its finance director, Horst Urban, as the company's new management board chairman.

In July, the current chairman, Holmut Werner, was named to the board of Daimler-Benz AG.

Analysts said the appointment was not a surprise. Mr. Urban had been considered for the post in 1982 when the then chairman, Carl Hahn, left for Volkswagen AG.

Mr. Werner, 50, turned the unprofitable Conti Gummi into a profitable and aggressive company and led a program of expansion abroad. In June, for example, Conti Gummi agreed to buy General Tire

Inc. from GenCorp Inc. for \$650 million.

The West German tire maker said that Mr. Urban would take over from Mr. Werner on Nov. 1 and remain in charge of finance.

In addition, Wilhelm Borgmann was named deputy management board chairman. Günther Sieber, chairman of Continental's Austrian unit, Semperit Reifen AG, is to take charge of marketing and distribution. Mr. Sieber is to be succeeded by Wilhelm Schaefer, previously in charge of tire marketing.

Mr. Werner said that Mr. Urban, a management board member since 1974, and Mr. Borgmann had played decisive roles in mapping out Continental's strategy.

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BP Issue By U.K. Will Offer Bonus

LONDON — Individuals buying shares in the government's £7.5 billion (£12.3 billion) British Petroleum Co. issue will be entitled to one bonus share for every 10 shares purchased if they are held for three years, it was announced Thursday.

N.R. Rothchild & Sons Ltd., the government's advisers for the issue, said that a maximum of 150 bonus shares would be allowed per individual investor. The bonus shares will not be available to existing BP shareholders who subscribe for shares under preferential terms.

The share offer, expected in late October, would be the British government's biggest assets sale yet. The issue will consist of its remaining 31.5 percent stake in BP, plus new shares to raise about £1.5 billion for the company.

Industry sources said that the bonus shares were part of a strategy to attract small investors.

BP's shares rose \$2 to close at \$74.125 in early trading on the New York Stock Exchange. George Friesen, an oil analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said that the announcement of a bonus "increases the incentive to buy now," for investors abroad, "because the shares may get more expensive as the offering approaches."

The advisers' statement said that the minimum investment in the BP issue would be about £250.

Visa's 'Super-Smart' Cards Are to Be Tested in Japan

TOKYO — Visa International will test a "super-smart" card among 2,000 Japanese Visa cardholders next April, the company said Thursday.

The card, which Visa developed with Toshiba Corp., combines a microcomputer chip and a calculator-like keyboard for credit, current and savings accounts and other functions.

Steven Norris, marketing director for Visa International Asia Pacific, said it was hoped cardholders would be able to use the card with special telephones designed to read the cards for shopping transactions, including airline reservations. Eventually, he said, cardholders may even be able to buy and sell stocks using the card.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. has developed a special telephone for such use, Mr. Norris said.

Existing "smart" cards contain a microcomputer and a computer memory chip. But unlike those cards, the "super-smart" version can work off-line as a self-contained unit. "It's really a very small personal computer," Mr. Norris said. The cards have a tiny keyboard and a liquid crystal display panel and are powered by a lithium battery.

Peter Wolff, an analyst with Prudential Bache Securities, said the cards could give consumers "access to a lot more services in a more convenient manner."

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ALMA GROUP (a) American Eagle \$ 29.40
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Little Changed in Dull Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar closed little changed Thursday in New York as investors searched for clues to the currency's inclination. Trading was quiet.

"The market is desperately looking for news to give it some direction," a trader with a major New York bank said. "Everyone, including the Japanese, has been staying out of the market."

The dollar closed in New York at 1.8145 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8140 DM at Wednesday's close, and at 143.40 yen, down from 143.75. It rose to 6.0555 French francs from 6.0485 and to 1.5060 Swiss francs from 1.5055.

The U.S. currency was steady against the British pound, which moved to \$1.647 from \$1.646. The dollar has been stuck in a narrow trading range since it showed surprising strength Friday and Monday after a government report showing a record U.S. trade deficit for July.

And although the market remains bullish on the dollar's long-term prospects, traders have been reluctant to actively buy or sell the currency without a clearer economic or political reason to do so.

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	1.8145	1.8140
French franc	6.0555	6.0485
Swiss franc	1.5060	1.5055
British pound	\$1.647	\$1.646

Source: Reuters

In Europe, the dollar ended mixed in thin trading, lower against the yen but hardly changed against the Deutsche mark. Most dealers

predicted that the dollar would remain within its current ranges until Western monetary officials meet in Washington next week.

The dollar closed in London at 1.8145 DM, up fractionally from 1.8140 DM at Wednesday's close, and at 143.40 yen, down from 143.75. The dollar dipped against the pound, which ended at \$1.647, against \$1.646 Wednesday.

Dealers said that movements in the cross rate between the mark and the yen had spilled over to the dollar-yen rate, with customers buying yen and selling marks. The yen firmed in Frankfurt to 1.2625 DM per 100 yen from 1.2560.

The forthcoming annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, with consultations by the Group of Five and Group of Seven industrialized nations planned at the same time, instilled caution in the market.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8174 DM, up from 1.8123 Wednesday, and in Paris at 6.0605 French francs, up from 6.0445. It closed in Zurich at 1.5040 Swiss francs, down from 1.5055.

Banker Urges Stronger Role For ECU, Yen

The Associated Press

STRASBOURG, France. — A Japanese banker has said that the dollar standard is breaking down and that the Japanese yen and the European currency unit should be upgraded to the status of the dollar in the international financial system.

Speaking to members of the European Parliament, Yusuke Kashiwagi, chairman of Bank of Tokyo Ltd., said Wednesday that industrial economies should prepare rapidly for the possible collapse of the dollar.

"The dollar standard has started to break down," he said, and should give way to "a system of multiple key currencies."

Mr. Kashiwagi said external liabilities of the United States will pass \$1 trillion within four years. "This deterioration of the U.S. economy is expected to lead to a decline in confidence in the dollar," he said.

He said all members of the European Community should recognize the ECU as a currency "in its own right."

GREENSPAN: New Fed Chairman Is Racing To Learn, Happy To Listen

(Continued from first finance page)

ture and felt that it was too early to draw conclusions about him.

Mr. Greenspan's almost obsessive urge to learn every fact and meet every colleague took him over the Labor Day weekend to a meeting of the Bank for International Settlements — the central bankers' central bank — in Basel, Switzerland, and last week to Jacksonville, Florida, where he helped dedicate a new Fed branch building and participated in a joint meeting of regional directors.

Mr. Greenspan said that Mr. Greenspan could have ducked out early but did not. He said the Southerners were impressed by the Fed chairman's ability to make complicated monetary policy and regulatory issues understandable.

A Fed spokesman, Joseph R. Coyne, said Tuesday that Mr. Greenspan had put a high priority on visiting all 12 regional banks quickly.

It has not been decided, however, just how visible Mr. Greenspan will be in public. His first major address, for which he is expected to write the first and final draft himself, is scheduled for Oct. 20 at the American Bankers Association convention in Dallas.

Some analysts have suggested that Mr. Greenspan, who in his long career as a private consultant developed a perhaps unrivaled reputation for analysis of the "real economy," is relatively unschooled in the financial markets.

But those who have seen him in action said that this image is unfounded. One top Fed official, a protégé of Mr. Volcker, said that he sees in Mr. Greenspan, who had headed his own firm, Townsend-Greenland & Co., since 1958, "the same kind of sophistication that Volcker had."

Indeed, some colleagues reported, whenever Mr. Greenspan has been out of touch for even an hour or two, his first question on return invariably is "How are the markets?" When he is in his office, they said, he frequently keeps up with market action on a computer screen.

"What the Fed cannot do is work outside the functions of the market," he told an interviewer shortly before being nominated for the Fed post in after Mr. Volcker resigned after the Reagan administration.

Some viewed the discount rate increase as Mr. Greenspan's response to a direct market challenge of the new man in the job.



Mr. Greenspan, a multimillionaire who was married briefly in his 20s, is paid the same \$89,500 salary that Mr. Volcker received. He has moved into the Watergate complex in Washington, which is near the Fed headquarters, and is keeping his East Side apartment in Manhattan as well.

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man at Nikko Securities Co. International and the Fed's chief staff official on monetary policy from 1952 to 1986, said he regarded the discount rate increase as "a shot across the bow" to demonstrate that the board remains as committed to fighting inflation as it was under Mr. Volcker.

Allan Meltzer, a monetarist professor at Carnegie-Mellon University, called the increase a "not very promising" and misguided effort to exert short-term influence on the level of the dollar.

Mr. Greenspan, a multimillionaire who was married briefly in his 20s, is paid the same \$89,500 salary that Mr. Volcker received. He has moved into the Watergate complex in Washington, which is near the Fed headquarters, and is keeping his East Side apartment in Manhattan as well.

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SPORTS

Samaranch Asks To Meet Gorbachev On Korean Games

The Associated Press

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The head of the International Olympic Committee said Thursday that he wanted to meet Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to discuss North Korea's demands to co-host the 1988 Summer Games.

Meanwhile, South Korea's Olympic chief ruled out the possibility of direct talks with the North on the co-host issue.

The statements by Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, and Kim Chong-ha, the South Korean Olympic Committee president, came as the IOC sent invitations to 167 national Olympic committees, one year to the day before the Games are to be held in Seoul.

"The International Olympic Committee has the honor to invite the committees to participate in the Games of the XXIV Olympiad, which will take place at Seoul from 17 September to 2 October, 1988," the invitation, signed by Samaranch, said.

Also contained in the large white envelope, to be dispatched by courier and air mail, were reply cards and a letter from Samaranch noting that negotiations were being conducted with North Korea that might result in some of the Games being moved to Pyongyang.

At a ceremony intended to place some distance between the Games and world politics, Samaranch prominently mentioned the Korean dispute and said the IOC was "willing to keep negotiating with the North."

"We have not yet reached a final agreement. But the ceremony today should not be misinterpreted as meaning there will not be one," he said in his speech. "I can assure you that the IOC will always keep the door open until the very last moment, as we should be more than pleased to see all 167 NOCs of the world taking part in these historical Olympic Games."

The IOC has conducted four rounds of talks between North and South, offering Pyongyang a five-sport package. The North has refused to accept it, calling for more joint talks with the IOC and direct negotiations with the South.

But Kim said after the invitations were issued that direct talks were out of the question. "We will not meet without the IOC," he said.

Kim said his response would be sent to North Korea when he returned to Seoul over the weekend.

Samaranch sent a letter to North Korean Olympic Committee president Kim Yu-sun Thursday, saying he again had rejected the North's repeated requests to postpone the issuance of invitations and hold a fifth round of joint talks without first accepting the five-sport package.

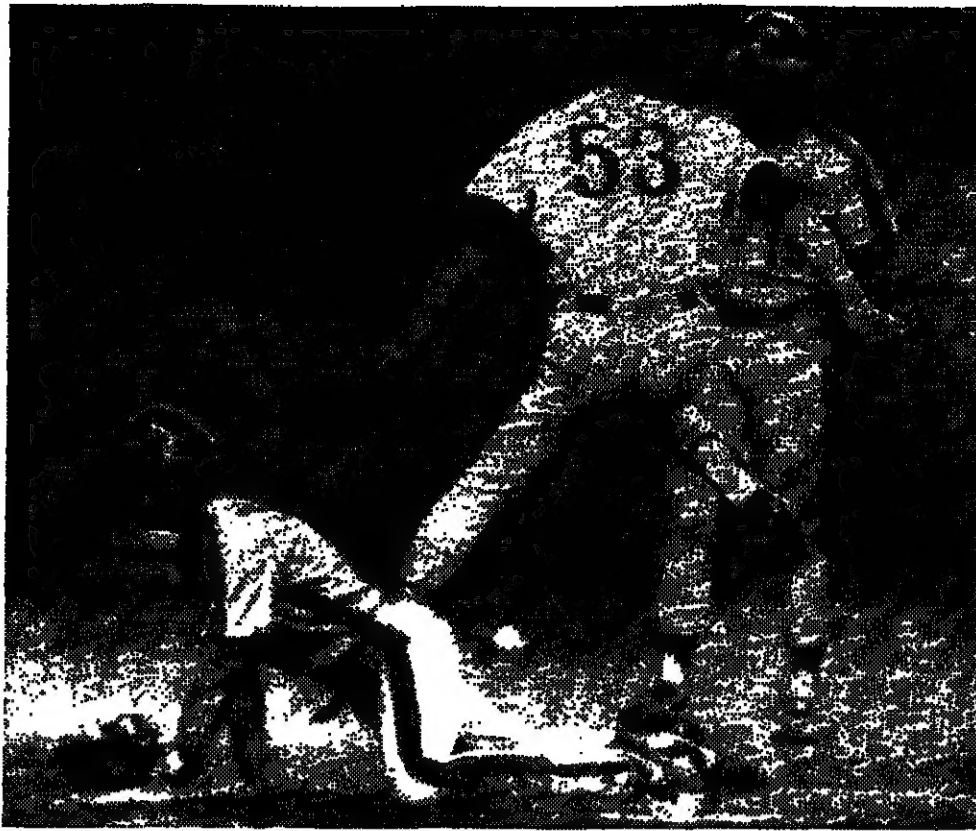
He also reiterated that the IOC would hold bilateral talks with the North on Oct. 7 if the North accepted the July plan by then.

After the ceremony Samaranch described the letter only as "friendly, very friendly," then said, "Only one thing must be clear. The IOC is making proposals. The North Koreans must not make proposals."

The IOC president said that he wanted to meet with Gorbachev sometime in early 1988 and hopefully before Jan. 17, the last day for North Korean and other national committees to tell the IOC whether they would send teams to Seoul.

North Korea has threatened to boycott the Games unless its demands to co-host them are met. In late 1984, after the Soviet Union and most of its allies had stayed away from the Los Angeles Olympics, the IOC decided to take over the invitation process from a local organizing committee in an effort to avoid future boycotts.

Samaranch said he would not object to direct talks, but the decision is Seoul's to make.



Charlie Lea, the Expos' pitcher, can't handle the ball as the Mets' Tim Lincecum slides home.

NFL Owners Reject Union 'Wish' List

By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The possibility of a strike in the National Football League next Tuesday appeared to grow more likely Wednesday when management dismissed the union's proposal for a settlement as a "Christmas wish" list.

The Players Association had made what it termed a "proposal for settlement" on Tuesday, an offer that Gene Upshaw, the union's executive director, termed significant.

Instead, Jack Donlan, head of the Management Council — the owners' negotiating arm — characterized the offer as "discouraging" and contended it would add \$200 million to the cost of the existing contract.

He cited the union's stance on free agency, contending that its modified proposal to permit free agency after a player's first four years was still unacceptable. In fact, he said, the only area that the union and management agreed on after five months of on-and-off talks was to permit an extra mini-camp to be run by a head coach who takes over a team in mid-season.

When asked if he feared a strike next Tuesday, Donlan replied, "I'd like to keep going right until midnight, but right now it doesn't look good."

[Upshaw said a strike was "inevitable," according to Frank Wozniak, the union's public relations director. The Associated Press reported, "It's like they had an agenda to force a strike and break the union," Upshaw said. "They started this way back in April when they sent out memos to the owners on the nonunion player contracts."

Sargent Karch, a Washington-based attorney and consultant to the council, said of the union's offer, "If this proposal is an indication of their feelings, they will strike."

Jim Conway, the council's executive director, characterized the union proposal as "what they call a 'take-a-walk' proposal."

Donlan said "it is unheard of" in labor negotiations to present a money proposal only a week before a strike deadline. He said the union's demands were far apart from management's offer in such areas as pension — the union has asked to double the yearly outlay — and severance pay.

"What's wrong with a system that's taken the guys from \$90,000 to \$230,000?" Donlan said, citing the difference in average salary between 1982, the year the last contract was signed, to now. During the period, however, the creation of the United States Football League helped escalate salaries at a 24 percent annual rate.

"They're taking a Christmas catalogue — a Christmas wish," Donlan said. "We will never get it done with what they've got on the table."

In Washington, Dick Berthelsen, the union's counsel, responded, "We didn't make proposals until now because they didn't provide us with information." Berthelsen added that Donlan's decision to hold a news conference indicated "he doesn't want to bargain."

Upshaw said Tuesday night, without leaving the door open, that the union would not let the clock run past next Tuesday's deadline.

"If there's no contract, we strike," he said.

Berthelsen said Wednesday that the union was forced into keeping the strike date — after the Patriots game Monday night — "once the league accepted the Schramm Plan."

"There's no way we could have avoided playing that card," he said. Under what the union terms the Schramm Plan — named for Tex Schramm, the Dallas Cowboys' president — the league intends to continue the season in the event of a strike with teams made up of free agents and players who refuse to join the walkout.

Schramm explained Wednesday that the league would skip the scheduled third game to give the clubs an extra week to put together a strike team and stage practices. The last game could be made up late in January, in the open week-end before the Super Bowl.

Berthelsen said the decision to skip a week "obviously means they don't have enough players to field teams."

Doug Allen, a former Buffalo Bills linebacker who is a key union official, contended that Schramm's proposal to take the third week off "was made to divide the players."

Meanwhile, the council Wednesday filed an unfair labor practices charge against the union.

"We're saying they haven't bargained in good faith," Karch said.

Jays and Tigers Keep It Even

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

DETROIT — The Toronto Blue Jays and Detroit Tigers are showing they have more in common than a share of first place in the American League East for four consecutive days.

Both teams, whose 88-57 records are the best in either league, got outstanding performances from their ace pitchers and their cleanup hitters Wednesday night.

Jack Morris pitched a three-hitter and Alan Trammell drove in two runs with his 26th homer and a double as the Tigers beat the Boston Red Sox, 4-1.

Jimmy Key shut out the Baltimore Orioles on six hits for seven innings and George Bell knocked in two runs, giving him a major league-leading 124, as the Blue Jays blanked the Orioles, 7-0.

"I keep plugging along and whatever happens, happens," said Trammell, whose 98 RBI from the No. 4 spot in the batting order is exceptional for a shortstop.

"My success is somewhat of a surprise, I will admit it. I guess I never really dreamed that I'd be battling for first place with me hitting fourth."

Morris didn't allow a hit for the first 5½ innings. He allowed one unearned run, walked two and struck out four while pitching his 12th complete game.

"That's as fine a game as I've seen Jack pitch," Boston's manager, John McNamara, said. "You have to go to him early."

The Blue Jays and Tigers will play each other in seven of their remaining 17 games. The seven games will be played from Sept. 24 through Oct. 4.

Detroit's manager, Sparky Anderson, said Morris would start every fourth day for the rest of the season, beginning Sunday against Milwaukee.

"It's a lot of pitching," Morris said. "I can't but to jeopardize my career, but I don't think I will."

Blue Jays' 7, Orioles 0: In Toronto, Tony Fernandez had three hits and three RBIs as Toronto kept pace with Detroit and headed Baltimore's ninth consecutive loss.

"There's no law against us not continuing like we have been," said Jesse Barfield, who is batting .424 for the Blue Jays in the last eight games. "It's just a fact that a few guys are starting to hit the ball who didn't hit it before."

Key struck out four, did not walk a batter and got the Orioles to hit into three double plays. Toronto has scored 48 runs in its last five games.

White Sox 13, Twins 10: In Chicago, Harold Baines knocked in four runs and Ozzie Guillen stroked three doubles to lead a 16th White Sox attack on Minnesota. Chicago scored five times in the fifth and added seven runs in the sixth.

Brewers 5, Yankees 4: In New York, Todd Hays extended his winning streak to six games and Glenn Braggs tripled in Robin Yount to cap a three-run rally in the seventh as Milwaukee downed the Yankees.

Mariners 5, Indians 3: In Seattle, Ray Quinones ripped a two-run homer with one out in the ninth to lead the Mariners to victory over Cleveland.

Rangers 4, Athletics 1: In Arlington, Texas, Charlie Hough pitched a three-hitter and Darrell Porter and Larry Parrish hit home runs for the Rangers' defeat of Oakland. Texas catcher Geno Petralli set a major-league record with his 34th passed ball of the season.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Angels 6, Royals 4: In Kansas City, Missouri, Ruppert Jones and Bill Buckner drove in two runs apiece and Greg Minton pitched 2½ innings of relief for California's victory.

(AP, UPI)

A "Special" Category

California's Bob Boone set a major-league record for longevity by catching the 1,919th game of his career, passing Al Lopez.

It gave the soft-spoken, play-with-pain Boone a sense of history. The Associated Press reported from Kansas City.

"The number is irrelevant. I don't know what the number means," he said. "I don't know where it's going to end. What is relevant to me is the last couple of years when I saw the people I passed on the top 10 or 15 on the list. All of those catchers, who were not only outstanding catchers but outstanding players."

"I think what's special to me is the fact somewhere my name will be linked to Mickey Cochrane, Gabby Hartnett, Johnny Bench,

Yogi Berra and Al Lopez. To me, I think that's something very special because I don't think of myself in the same category as those people."

Boone's offensive statistics may deny him a place in the Hall of Fame. He went into the season with a career batting average of .251 with 96 homers and 702 runs batted in. But his name will be always linked with being there every day.

"The one thing I do best is just grind it out and go out there every day," he said.

Boone didn't let anyone know when he played 146 games in 1974 with back spasms so painful he had to take whiplashes after the game just to be able to go home. He didn't let anyone know in '76 when he played 108 games with torn cartilage in his right knee, or when he played 143 games in 1982 with torn cartilage in his left knee.

Boone is at the end of his 15th season, breaking a record it took Lopez 9 years to set. "My personal plan is to play as long as I can," he said. "My plan is to sign for next year, and hopefully the Angels will cooperate."

Cardinals 8, Pirates 5: In Pittsburgh, Tony Pena capped a four-run third with a disputed two-run double to spark St. Louis's victory. Pena's double, down the left-field line, was ruled fair by the third base umpire Bob Engel, but the Pirates' manager, Jim Leyland, argued the call.

Giants 7, Astros 1: In San Francisco, Will Clark slugged two home runs and Eddie Milner and Mike Almus added one each to lead the Giants over Houston. Dave Dravecky fired a four-hitter for his fourth complete game of the season.

Phillies 8, Cubs 5: In Philadelphia, pinch-hitter Greg Gross drew a two-out, bases-loaded walk to snap a tie and Jeff Stone followed with a three-run double in a seventh-inning lifting the Phillies to victory over Chicago.

Padres 3, Braves 0: In San Diego, Mark Grant pitched a two-hitter for his first major-league shutout and struck out a career-high nine batters pacing the Padres' defeat of Atlanta.

(AP, UPI)



Silent Stadium

Real Madrid defeated Napoli, 2-0, in the first leg of their European Champions' Cup match Wednesday night, but none of its vast army of fans was there to see it. Because of crowd trouble at last season's semifinal against Bayern Munich, UEFA, soccer's governing body in Europe, ordered a two-match ban on Real's fans. The result was that the show went on in Madrid without an audience.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	88	57	.607	—
Toronto	81	66	.553	7
Milwaukee	81	66	.553	7
New York	79	68	.536	9
Boston	68	79	.463	20
Baltimore	68	79	.463	20
Cleveland	54	93	.365	34

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	77	70	.524	—
Kansas City	73	76	.489	5
Colorado	72	77	.483	6
California	70	79	.469	8
Texas	70	79	.469	8
Seattle	68	77	.469	8
Chicago	64	81	.441	12

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	85	59	.590	—
New York	84	61	.579	1½
Montreal	81	64	.560	4
Philadelphia	79	72	.523	8
Chicago	70	74	.486	15
Pittsburgh	69	74	.483	16

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	80	66	.548	—
San Diego	77	69	.526	3
Los Angeles	71	75	.486	9
Atlanta	62	82	.431	17
San Francisco	61	83	.424	18
San Diego	60	84	.414	19

Tennis Leaders

(Through Sept. 14)

MEN

Rank	Player	Points
1	Ivan Lendl	1,023.55
2	Stefan Edberg	724.42
3	John McEnroe	644.44
4	Pat Cash	542.87
5	Andre Agassi	524.22
6	Jimmy Connors	520.55
7	Tim Laverie	520.55
8	John McEwen	520.55
9	John McEwen	520.55
10	John McEwen	520.55

WOMEN

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8	John McEwen	520.55
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European Soccer

CHAMPIONS CUP

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	88	57	.607	—
Toronto	81	66	.553	7
Milwaukee	81	66	.553	7
New York	79	68	.536	9
Boston	68	79	.463	20
Baltimore	68	79	.463	20
Cleveland	54	93	.365	34

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	77	70	.524	—
Kansas City	73	76	.489	5
Colorado	72	77	.483	6
California	70	79	.469	8
Texas	70	79	.469	8
Seattle	68	77	.469	8
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St. Louis	85	59	.590	—
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West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	80	66	.548	—
San Diego	77	69	.526	3
Los Angeles	71	75	.486	9
Atlanta	62	82	.431	17
San Francisco	61	83	.424	18
San Diego	60	84	.414	19

Tennis Leaders

(Through Sept. 14)

MEN

Rank	Player	Points
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8	John McEwen	520.55
9	John McEwen	520.55
10	John McEwen	520.55

Tennis Leaders

(Through Sept. 14)

MEN

1	MIAMI—Signed by Reggie Roby, punter.
2	NEW ENGLAND—Invasive tackle, on Steve Dole, linebacker.
3	PHILADELPHIA—Cornerback, to a four-col

